BOMBAY GAZETTE
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1825. No. 1834.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th of August,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

Sundry Articles of Household Furniture of late Fashion and in Excellent order.

The Property of a Gentleman now in England.

Viz.

A Broadwood's Grand Piano Forte with Stool.

PLATED WARE.

Dish Covers, Waiters of Sizes, Sauce Boats, Cruet-Stands and Pickle do. Candlesticks, and French Ring Lamps for Table with Painted Shades.

GLASS WARE.

An Elegant Set of Table and Dessert Articles, deeply engraved Thistle Borders. If the Set cannot be disposed of complete, it will be Sold in Lots, other Glass of descriptions.

SUNDRIES.

Mahogany and Blackwood Wardrobes of Large size, made of the best seasoned materials, Jackwood and Blackwood Dressing Tables, Mahogany Sofa Table, Ditto Bedstead with solid Mahogany Pillars, a well finished Article, Jackwood Rattaned Folding Screen, Jackwood Chairs, Cheval Looking Glass in Mahogany Frame, a very Large Mirror twisted Gilt Pillars, Blackwood Cots, Children's Ditto, a Large Persian Carpet as good as new.

AT 1 P. M.

Will be put up if not previously disposed of by Private Sale, a valuable collection of Shells, arranged in two Large Satin Wood Cases, the Doors of which are formed by single plates of Glass.

Terms, Cash; & the lots to be cleared away within three days, otherwise they will be resold at the risk of the Purchaser.

N. B. The Furniture will be ready for inspection on the 2nd of August.

Bombay, 27th July 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th of August.
TO CLOSE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS,

White Muslin Scarfs, White Handkerchiefs for Neck and Pocket, assorted Threads, Boxes of Benjamin, Woolen Shawls.

Bombay, 27th July, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 28th Instant,

TEN beautiful Portraits of Lord Amherst (engraved from a Painting by Sir Thos. Lawrence) in elegant gilt frames size 20 by 30 inches.

Two Square Pianofortes, Jackwood and Blackwood Bedsteads, Child's Cot, several Sets of Ivory and Black handled Knives and Forks, Blue and White Table and Soup Plates, Spare Shades, of Sizes, Ball Thread, Lascar's Caps, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 27th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 28th Instant,
MODERN
Household Furniture
CONSISTING OF

CHAIRS, Couches, Oval and Dining Tables, Chest of Drawers, Bedstead and Bedding, Sideboard, Wall Shades, &c.

A Gold Musical & Repeating Watch, a pair of Gold Bracelets, pocket Compass and a variety of Articles; of Haberdashery, Perfumery &c.

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK

A very good Palanquin.

Meadows Street, 27th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN ENGLISH BUILT
DENNET,
WITH A CAPITAL
BUGGY HORSE
AND SET OF NEW
HARNESS
PRICE Rs. 1000

Meadows Street, 27th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

NEW Blackwood & Jackwood Chairs round bottom Ditto, Oval and round tables, Dining Ditto for 14 or 20 Persons, Dressing, Work, and Sofa Tables, Card Ditto, a variety of Couches, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Teapoys, Bullock Draggers, Child's Cradle, Camphor wood Trunks, Chinese Mandarine figures, &c.

Meadows Street, 27th July 1825.

For Freight or Passage,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE
of 800 Tons.

MAY be expected to arrive in all this month, and will sail for London on or about the 15th September.

Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, carries a Surgeon, and is equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman.

For particulars apply at the Office of Mr. PATRICK STEWART.

Bombay, 27th July 1825.

WINES FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS OF
MR. PATRICK STEWART,

VERY Superior Old Sherry imported per Cambridge in June 1824.

From Wilkinson Crosthwait and Co.
In Butts..... 750 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 375 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 20 per doz.

From Christopher Smith, Sons and Co.
In Butts..... 700 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 350 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 19 Rs. per doz.

Madeira from Blackburn and Co.
In Pipe..... 450 Rupees.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 16 Rs. per doz.

Cape Madeira per Pipe. 150 Rupees.
Hhds. 75 ditto.

Bombay, 27th July 1825.

LOST.

FROM the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE, between the morning of the 16th and that of the 20th Instant, a paper parcel containing the WILL of the late Lieutenant T. B. DAVIS, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

Should any person find the said WILL and bring it to the MARINE OFFICE, they will receive a reward of Two Hundred Rupees.

Bombay, 27th July, 1825.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,

SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE

LATE FIRM OF

Lugrin & Watson,

TAKES the liberty of notifying to those Gentlemen who stand indebted to that Firm, that in consequence of the imperious necessity imposed upon MARTIN WEST Esq. the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in his Character of Administrator to the Estate of the late J. S. WATSON the deceased partner of that Firm, to adjust the Account of his intestate Estate without further delay, and of which necessity Mr. LUGRIN has been apprized.

Mr. LUGRIN begs to call the attention of those Creditors to the responsible situation in which he is thereby placed, and trusts they will make arrangements to effect an early and voluntary discharge of their respective Debts to the late Firm of LUGRIN and WATSON, and thereby obviate those consequences which must inevitably ensue from the Registrar of the Supreme Court taking the management of the recovery of those Debts under his own controul.

(2) Bombay, 14th July 1825.

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Bond Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 27th July 1825.

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Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 36. WEDNESDAY, 27TH JULY, 1825. No. 1834.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I perceive by your last paper that some hungry rogue (who signs himself A.) is in a terrible growling humour about the Rootie Wallahs not reducing the price of the "Staff of life" as he calls it. It is very true, that "self and others" came last season readily enough, to state the necessity of the increase then made in the price of their wares—but Mr. A. must recollect, that, no man in his senses could reasonably expect that the Rooties should remain at their former price—while almost every other marketable commodity in the country was advanced in a like proportion. If Mr. A. is as fond of Choul as he appears to be of Rootie—why does he not level his trumpet at the Choul-Wallahs? Or if he has got such an annimal as a Horse—why does he not candidly acknowledge he had almost starved it, on account of the high price of grain?—I must however confess that I never had any dealing with "hot crossed buns" but, I deem it only justice to give the Devil his due.

A BIT OF SALT BEEF.

BOMBAY, 19th July 1825.

This Beef is rather coarse, and the Salt by no means attic.

ED.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon's. from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10½*d.* per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 Days 104 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y R. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY' PAPER.

Remittable. ...136 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable 105 per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JULY, 1825.

The annexed accounts from the eastward, are the latest which have been received, of any interest.

We understand that the most satisfactory intelligence from Prome has been received by the late arrivals from Rangoon. The population around Prome is perfectly tranquil, and the utmost confidence and good order prevails.

The Officers and men of the British Army make excursions in the country on shooting parties and other schemes of amusement with the most perfect security, and the Burmese, as well as the troops, consider the war as terminated, and are all satisfied that it will not be necessary to fire another shot.

A party had actually set off to form a communication with General Morrison's force, and the expedition is spoken of as a party of pleasure. Let us hope that all those fair anticipations will be realized, and that the war will be terminated in the most satisfactory manner by a speedy negociation.

[*Calcutta Hurkaru, July 8th.*

The India Gazette of the 7th contains a melancholy account of our army in Arracan. From 1600 to 2000 were sick in camp, and one whole corps is said to have been confined to the hospital.

[FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF THE 4TH]

"MUNNIPORE.—We have now the pleasure to announce the capture of Munnipore.

"Lieutenant PEMBERTON and Rajah GUMBHEER SING arrived at Munnipore on the morning of the 12th June, and took possession of the Stockade, which had been evacuated by the Burmese at day break on the preceeding day, as soon as they received intelligence of GUMBHEER SING's party being in the valley. The party left Kala Naga on the 29th of May, and encamped on the right bank of the Barak river, and had there a very convincing proof of the utter impractibility of that stream for navagible purposes. They crossed at a spot about 60 yards broad, with 25 feet depth of water; and not more than 120 yards lower down, the passage was completely block'd up by a bed of rock and pebbles, extending quite across the stream which washed over it not more than ancle deep. On the 30th they reached Kampeeroon, and after halting there for an hour descended the hill on its eastern side, and passing many others of an inferior description composed principally of loose round debbles, halted for the night on the bank of the Choonmapury Nullah at the foot of the Noongla hills.

"On the night of the 12th information was received that the Burmese, after crossing some hills to the South East, had stockaded themselves at a village called Nudro, and Lieutenant PEMBERTON and the Rajah started at day break on the 13th, in hopes of coming up with them, but on reaching the hills it was found that the enemy had again fled. The Munnipore district has now no Burmese in it except those captured, 10 or 12, GUMBHEER SING proceeded to the Towbul purgunahs to make some arrangements for provision for his men, and Lieutenant PEMBERTON returned in the evening to the town to survey as much as possible of the valley during the Rajah's absence, which would last for 4 or 5 days—On his return, the party was to set out for Banskandee immediately. The Burmese amounted to about 600 men, and for some months their strength had not been greater. This clearly shows how little reliance is to be placed upon the reports of Hurkarus, who positively stated that the force at Munnipoor had been increased to 1,500 men. They had two Elephants and about 20 Ponies, with which they effected their escape. Some old musquets, about 100 maunds of Rice in husk, 2 small iron Guns, and a few insignificant articles, were the only things they left. It was on the 10th that Lieutenant PEMBERTON entered the valley, and when near it, two parties were detached to seize on an equal number of Pickets stationed in advance in Nagah Villages upon the hills that overlook Munnipoore from the west.—Three or four Burmese were killed, and as many captured; the remainder fled to the town, and communicated the intelligence of our roops being so near.—Up to that moment they had not the slightest suspicion of our being at hand.—It appears that GUMBEER SING had throughout the march, and in his subsequent conduct displayed a high degree of skill, perseverance, and energy. and that his men submitted to every privation without the slightest expression of dissatisfaction. At Moorjeerhooner the party was detained 3 days by rain, provisions became exhausted, & from that time (the 4th) to the day they entered the town, they never had more than a very scanty supply of bad Rice obtained from the Nagahs at the rate of 2 seers and a half for the rupee. Even at this exorbitant rate the Nagahs could scarcely be induced to supply them. During the last four days there had been delightful weather, little or no rain, and a fine breeze from the west—Thermometer 82°

"Subsequent accounts received from GUMBHEER SING, mention that an advanced party of his had overtaken the Burmese in the Menery hills, shot 15—4 of whom died of their wounds, and captured two horses."

The latest intelligence from England, received via Madras, encourage us to believe, that, those squeamish prejudices, which so long, to the disgrace of governments and astonishment of mankind, obstructed the course of justice towards six millions of British subjects, have at length been overruled by the dictates of a liberal policy.

On this occasion party spirit appears to have been exhausted, in the warm discussion on the Catholic association; and leaving the question clear and unclouded from its bane ful influence, a union of sentiments, seldom witnessed in our senate, induces every hope that a large majority in its favor, will have insured the sanction of both houses.

Should the Chancellors pertinacity have induced him to attempt a defeat, in violation of every principle of justice, and defiance of the earnest wishes and sense of the nation, we trust there has been sufficient firmness in the Cabinet to effect a transfer of the seals, to one less bigoted to custom, and whose mind free from the slavery of habit, can distinguish, between the legislative duties of enacting laws for the benefit of men, and the plodding search for musty precedents, by which they are ruled.

Should this firmness have been put to the test, and found wanting, his Lordships jurisdiction over idiots and lunatic, is much more despotics, and the number of his wards more numerous than we ever imagined.

The strong indication, of a conciliating disposition in the leading members of government, and the general tenour of the following extracts are, perhaps, sufficient to justify sanguine expectations: but we must confess when the liberties and happiness of a nation are at stake, our wishes may in some measure tend to magnify probabilities in their favour, which, of themselves, are calculated to mislead by the dazzling charm of extraordinary

novelty, when emanating from the suffrages of an administration.

LONDON MARCH 11, 1825.

The confident expectation which we yesterday stated, of the carrying of the Catholic question through Parliament after Easter, is confirmed by farther information. There was lately a meeting of Members of both Houses, who have hitherto voted against the Emancipation, and the majority came to the conclusion that it would be for the advantage of the country to settle this question by acceding to the Catholic claims. A representation to this effect was presented to the Earl of Liverpool, who is also, as we have already observed, understood to have relinquished his opposition to the measure.

THE OBSERVER, MARCH 20.

CATHOLIC ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the Catholic Association in Dublin, in which he mentions that the Bill for the Suppression of the Catholic Association will receive the Royal assent on the day he writes (7th March), and insists on the dutiful and ready obedience which the Catholics in every fortune have paid, and will pay, to the law of the land. He states that the cause of religious liberty is certainly gaining ground in this country, and that it is quite sufficient to give an Englishman accurate information of the oppression under which the Irish Catholics labour, and the extent of the relief they seek, to convert him from an opponent to a steady and warm friend.—He also states his conviction that the Emancipation Bill will pass the present Session, and says he is permitted to draw the rough draft of the Bill, which will put Catholics and Protestants on a level as to civil rights, excepting the succession to the throne in the present family, in which they heartily concur; and the offices of Lord Chancellor in England and Ireland. No vetoistical arrangement or new oath is desired. Emancipation will be unconditional. A provision is to be made by the Bill for the Catholic clergy. It has been suggested by many Members of Parliament connected with Government, that the elective franchise in counties should be raised from 40*s.* to 5*l.* or 10*l.* of which he approves, as the means of preventing perjury at elections. He exhorts the Association to abatain from any opinion respecting the alteration in the elective franchise till he shall return to Ireland with the Bill, and assures them, that if he can judge from the symptoms of the times, emancipation is certainly at hand. He declares that the Catholics can never be too grateful to Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Plunkett, for their powerful support; and concludes with a beautiful apostrophe to his country, from her favourite song.—

"Erin, oh Erin, thy winter is past,
And the hope that lived through it
Shall blossom at last."

The provision for the Catholic Clergy, alluded to in the above letter, it is arranged shall not exceed 230,000*l.* per annum. The Archbishops are to be allowed 1,500*l.*; the Bishops, 1,000*l.*; Deans, 500*l.*; and the parochial Clergy, 300*l.*; with which, it is said, they are all well satisfied.

It is said the Steam Packet actually made a trip to the Nore, in order to ascertain, whether, all her machinery &c. had been properly secured; and that her departure for India was expected about the middle of April.

It is a well known fact, throughout Hindoostan, that when the Monghoose has been bitten by a Serpent, it instantly runs in search of a plant, which possesses the virtue of counteracting the most virulent poison; by. its name or description we have never been able to ascertain. Should any of our readers be competent to furnish us with this information, we shall feel obliged by being enabled to give it publicity, for there is little doubt, but the antidote might, if discovered, be of equal benefit to mankind. Our attention has lately been attracted to this subject, by a very interesting article, which we have extracted from the India Gazette as particularly meriting attention.

Mr. Marjoribanks has been appointed Chairman, and Mr. Ravenshaw Deputy, of the India Direction.

A friend having obliged us with the perusal of a few recent numbers of the Australian, we are enabled to offer our readers the following intelligence, relative to the issue of that important question, the legality of a warrant for seizing the Almorahs cargo &c, and the indictment against Capt. Mitchell of the R. N.

SYDENY, APRIL 21, 1825.

"Our Readers and the Public will rejoice heartily at the issue of the trial in the Supreme Court on Tuesday. All the complicated charges against Capt. Mitchell for "unlawful detention," for firing at "King's officers," for obstructing "civil process," "aiding and abetting" in the "firing at" His Majesty's subjects---all---all have fallen to the ground. The famous Warrant, so unique in its kind, and by virtue of which the cargo of the ALMORAH was to have been taken possession of, has been declared, by a judicial tribunal, illegal. It is the first warrant we ever knew to be issued for *unlawful* detention of goods; and, we hope, it will be the last. Capt. Mitchell, who has been held up to the Colony as a felon—who has been publicly charged with having subjected himself to the capital penalties of Lord Ellenborough's Act has been acquitted of all participation even in such acts as amount to a misdemeanor. The advisers of the issuing of the warrant and the subsequent proceedings, no doubt, feel very well satisfied!"

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.--Lieut. R. Philipps, 1st or Gr. Regt.
Capt. S. D. Siordet, 20th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. G. H. Davis, 17th Regt.
DEPARTURES. Lieut. H. Coventry, 20th Regt.
Lt. and Adjt. J. Laing, Pioneers.
Capt. R. O. Meriton, 2d European Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. John Fawcet, 1st Extra Bn.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 21st, Ship Lady East, A Talbert, Commander, from Sidney the 24th May 1825.--- 22d, The H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. Wm. McDonald, Commander, returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.---July 20th, Ship Lord Castlereagh, J. K. Durant, Commander, to China.---21st, The H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. Wm. McDonald, Commander, to Persian Gulph.---25th, Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis, Comm. to China.---Ship Amity, (Free Trader,) Thomas Johnson, Commander, to Greenock.---Ship Royal George, (Free Trader,) Stephenson Ellerby, Comm. to London.

Passengers by Royal George.---Lieut. Laing, Mrs. Hutchinson and Child.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Kellie Castle, for China.
Vansittart, for Ditto.
Inglis, for Do.
Farquharson, for Ditto.
Lady East, for Ditto.
Sophia, for Persian Gulph.
American.—Ann, for Boston and Salem.
Arab.—Caderbux, for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 28. Ship Bengal, A. Mcleod, from Liverpool 21st February.—Do. H. M. Sloop Sophie, Captain G. F. Ryves, from Rangoon, in distress.—June 29. Ship Lady Campbell, James Irvine, from England 21st January, St. Jago 7th February, Cape 10th April, and Madras 21st June.—Do. Bombay Merchant, J. Hill, from Rangoon 13th June.---July. 1, Ship Larkins, H. R. Wilkinson, Commander, put back being very leaky.---2. American Ship Ninus, N. Frye, Commander, from Boston, 18th February, and Madras 23d June.

Passengers per Bengal.—Mr. J. B. Apollo, Free Mariner.

Passengers per Lady Campbell, from England:—Mrs. Holmes; Messrs. W. B. Holmes, Robert Ramsay, J. G. Whitelock, F. W. Burroughs, Federick Streatfield, A. H. Sheppard, W. D. Nash, Charles Corfield, J. C. Hannyngton, and R. C. J. Cunningham, Cadets.

From the Cape of Good Hope:—Mrs. Major De Waal; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Harrison; Mrs. Litster; Captain W. M. Moore; J. C. Harrison, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, B. E.; and Mr. Thomas Litster.

From Madras.—The Honorable Sir Charles Grey, Chief Justice; Miss M. Hay; J. W. Paxton, Esq. C. S; C. Macleod, Esq.; Lieutenant William McDonald; Lieutenant William Moore, H. M. 54th Foot; Ensign W. Tobin, Henry Clark, and Warren, ditto; 102 Lascars; 41 Men, 6 Women and 13 children, of H. M. 87th Regiment; 24 Men, of H. M. 54th Regiment; 68 Men, 18 Women and 23 Children, of H. M. 44th Regiment.

Per Bombay Merchant:—Captain Snodgrass, Military Secretary to Brigadier General Sir A. Campbell.

Per Ship Ninus from Boston.---Mr. Lenis Austin, Supercargo.---*from Madras*; Mrs. Caroline Johnson and Mr. J. Johnson, Surgeon.

DEPARTURE.—June 28, Ship James Colvin, J. Pritchard, for Arracan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 2d, Spanish Ship Primeiro de Março, Captain Azpiroz, from Bombay 17th May.—3d, Arab Ship Rahimany, Naqudah Moolah Mahomed, from Bombay 16th, and Trincomalie 30th June.—Do. Arab Ship Wootmany, from Bombay.—4th, Ship General Palmer, Captain G. Truscot, from Portsmouth 22d February, Cape 19th May, Isle of France 14th and Point de Galle 19th June.—Do. Ship Hope, Captain J. Flint, from London 25th March.—6th, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain P. Marryat, from Trincomalie.—7th, H. M. Ship Liffey, Captain Thomas Coe, from Rangoon 16th June.—9, Brig Jessy, F. Mouat, from Bimlipatam 12th May; 10, Ship Abasse, Nacoda Nane Not, from Muscat 10th June.

DEPARTURES.—July 7th, Ship Lord Suffield, Captain D. Dipnell, for Calcutta.---July 10, Ship Anna Robertson, A. Henderson, for Rangoon; do Persian Ship Rahamany, Nacoda Syed Been Sultan, for Calcutta; 12, Schooner Ketch Mary, M. Jacob, for Negapatam and Colombo; 13, Brig Norfolk, Kingsell, for Padang; do. Ship Hope, Flint, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday the 12th Instant, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Alexander John Kerr Esq. of Penang, son of the late Lieut. General Kerr of this Establishment, to Louisa, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Hough, Military Auditor General—At St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend Mr. Davis, on the 7th of June 1825, Mr. William Spiers to Mrs. Sarah Spencer.

BIRTH.—At Booj on the 6th inst. the Lady of Captain Soppitt, 18th Regt. of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 21st Instant, Caroline Jane, youngest child of W. C. Bruce, Esq. aged 18 months.---At Girgaum on Friday the 22d Inst. at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, Mrs. E. Trash, aged 40 years, the Wife of Mr. Edward Trash, Chief Officer on board the H.C. Ship Elizabeth. ---At Poona on the morning of the 21st July, after a short illness Lieut. Charles Dick Blachford Adjt. 2d Troops of Horse Artilery aged 31 years, son of Major General Blachford of this Establishment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Saturday the 2d July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Charles Richard Barwell, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, to Ellen, second Daughter of the late Robert Fulcher, Esq.—At Calcutta on the 3d July, Mr. M. T. Balthazer, to Miss Nicholose Arathoon.—At Calcutta, on the 25th June, Mr. J. Bridgnall, to Miss Margaret Han, only Daughter of the late Thomas Han, Esq. of Cossim Bazar.

BIRTHS.---At Calcutta, on the 1st July, the Lady of Lieut. J. W. J. Ouseley, Arabic Professor in the College of Fort William, of a Daughter,---At Entally, on Saturday the 2d July, Mrs. Grigg, of a son.---At Calcutta, on Saturday the 2d July, Mrs. J. Cuningham, of a Son.—At Calcutta, on the 6th July, 1825, Mrs. J. J. L. Hoff, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---At Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th June, Mrs. Ann Perkins, wife of Mr. J. R. Perkins, Dancing Master, aged 27 years, 10 months and 8 days.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 29th June, Julia Best Goodall, aged 1 year and 7 months.—At Calcutta, on the 6th July, Mrs. Maria Rose, aged 23 years.—At Rangoon, on the 9th June, on board the H. C. Surveying Ship *Investigator*, Captain Ross, Lieut. Thomas Mullion, of the H. C. Bombay Marine, aged 20 years. He was a young man who stood very high in the Survey Department, and his death will be sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 1st July, at St. Thomas's Mount by the Rev. J. Hallewell, M. A. Christ's College, Cambridge, John Walker, Esq. Civil Service, eldest son of James Walker, Esq. of Blackheath, to Margaret Somerville, second Daughter of Wm. Allan Esq. of Leith.—On the 4th July, at St. George's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Vaughan, Lieutenant D. Macleod, of the 4th Light Cavalry, to Emily, second Daughter of the late Major General Durand, of this Establishment.—At Bangalpor, on Tuesday, the 5th July, at the Capuchin Chapel, Mr. John Reggie to Anna Maria, third Daughter of Mr. F. Deas, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of that Station.—On Thursday the 7th July, by Special License, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend T. Lewis, M. A. Williams, eldest Son of William Gordon, Esq. late of the H. C. Civil Service of this Presidency, to Eliza, Daughter of George Garrow, Esq. of the same service.---At Cochin by the Rev. Mr. Ridesdale, Lieutenant F. Haleman, of the 15th Regiment N. I. to Miss Amelia Rodgers, Daughter of Joseph Rodgers, Esq. Presiding at Cochin.

BIRTHS.---July 2d the Lady of the Rev. Alexander Webster, Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, of a Son.---At Black Town, on Friday, the 8th July, Mrs. Jane Joanna Taylor, the Wife of Mr. George Taylor, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Luz, on Monday, the 27th June, Mrs. Hirpolita D'Silva, relict of the late Mr. Fras. D'Silva.---At Masulipatam, on the evening of the 30th June, J. H. Jones, Esq. Superintending Surgeon of the Northern Division of the Army.---At the Mount, on Friday, the 1st July, Mr. Wm. Stapleton, in the 28th year of his age.---At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Ensign Thomas White, of the 41st Regt. N. I. ---On Saturday the 9th Instant, at the Presidency Black Town, ANN the infant Daughter of Mr. G. P. MAYERS, aged one year and three months. —At Royapooram, on the 10th Instant, Mrs. ANN CHILDS, rellict of the late Mr. GEORGE CHILDS.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	2d July, 1825.	Rs. As.	SELL.
Premium	29 0	Remittable Loan 6 per Cent.	28 0	Premium.
Discount	2 8	5 Per Cent. Loan 1822-23	3 0	Discount.
At Par	2 0	4 Per Cent. Loan 1824-25	3 0	Ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 11½ *a* 2	On London at 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees	2 0 *a* 2 1
Bombay 30 Days' sight per 100 Bombay Rupees		98 *

Madras Do. 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad Rs. *

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.

Bank Shares, Premium 5000 to 5200 per Cent

A friend in the Mofussil, who has perused our remarks upon the Guaco plant, writes us as follows:—"The circumstance I shall now mention may possibly induce you to make further enquiries on the subject. You are to understand then that in the year 1810 Lieut. Col. S. PALMER quitted his cantonment at Pertaubghur with a respectable field force, to reduce to obedience certain refractory Zumeendars of the Nuwaub Vizier's country, and, generally to settle the rents in conjunction with a Decoon from Lucknow, named MIRZA JANNEE, a respectable men, and of some distinction at His Highness' durbar. One morning in Camp. I and some other Officers went to breakfast with Colonel PALMER, our commanding Officer, and MIRZA JANNEE as it happened came there also. After breakfast he told the Colonel that he brought the root he had formerly mentioned, as that which the Munghoose (Ichneumon) runs to when bit by a snake, and his hurkarus were in attendance to exhibit its powers. These men were accordingly called in and they produced some root in fibres about the thickness and colour of the largest end of common khuss-khus. They had no serpents, but had supplied themselves with a number of scorpions, with which experiments were made. to the satisfaction of all present as to the point, that while in contact or connexion with the root the scorpion was helpless and innoxious. A lively scorpion having a piece of the fibre alluded to laid on his back, presently became torpid. The people having a piece of the root on the palm of the hand readily handled the scorpions, and allowed them to be on the fingers. All this speaks only to prevention, not as to *cure*; yet as the natives dared not to touch the scorpions without this root in hand, and as it was stated by them that the Monghoose (like the Guaco) when bit by a snake instantaneously ran to it, a presumption may be drawn from analogy."

We had heard before of the circumstance of the monghoose when bit in combat with a snake, having recourse to some herb, but never fell in with a person who had witnessed the fact. Analogy we think is very strong indeed in favor of the probability that the vegetable production to which the monghoose runs in its hour of extremity, like the Guaco plant, may to man also, be an antidote to the venom of the serpent tribe. If so, nature will not be accused of being partial in her gifts, and Asia need not look to the new world for a remedy in one of the most terrible evils to which flesh is heir to. We beg to return our best thanks to our friend for his welcome communication, and shall feel very much obliged to any of our readers and contributors who may be kind enough to furnish us with facts that may throw further light upon this interesting subject. As our correspondent is of opinion that MIRZA JANNEE, alluded to above, is most likely now at Lucknow, it would be serving the cause of humanity and science if enquiries were made respecting him by some competent person at that capital. Perhaps he could point out the plant, so that it might be submitted to the test of scientific experiment.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c,
July 8th, 1825.

6 Per Cent. Paper 31 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 " " uncertain
New 5 " " Prem. uncertain.

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 9 at 6 Do. do.

Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Ditto on Bombay par.

N. B.---Few transactions have taken place in Government Securities since the opening of the New Loan.

H. M. Ship *Liffey*, Captain Coe, anchored in the Madras roads during the night of Wednesday last, and at sun rise the next morning hauled down her broad Pendant and saluted H. M. Ship *Boadicea* bearing the Pendant of Commodore Sir JAMES BRISBAINE, K. C. B. with eleven guns which was returned by the *Boadicea* with nine.—We understand the *Liffey* sails for Trincomalie in the course of this week to refit for England but will touch at this port before she leaves India.

The *Henry Porcher* arrived in England about the 20th March, having left this place on the 9th of November.

The *Madras* sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th of March but was compelled to put into Plymouth, which place she finally left for this port on the 20th of March, and may be now daily expected.

The Steam Vessel was positively to have sailed on the 10th of April.

We hear that Mr. MAJORIBANKS and Mr. RAVENSHAW are to be the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Direction for the present year.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract of a letter dated Prome, 4th June, 1825.

"The Chief of the Hugada District, which adjoins the Ramree one, came in the day before yesterday and surrendered himself; saying he had done every thing to oppose our progress as long as there was any prospect of success; but that he now perceived the inability of his country to contend with us, and was desirous to submit to our authority. The near approach of a part of General Morrison's division despatched from Arracan, is supposed to have induced him to this step. A Bengal Sepoy, who was taken in the first outset of the business, with Mr. Chew of the Pilot Service, and carried prisoner to Ava, escaped a few days since, and came down here. He reports that they are making every preparation to strengthen the defences of the Capital,

mounting guns, and hiring Troops at 15 Tuckals (something more than 15 Rupees) per month. A nephew of Bundoola's is said to be their Generalissimo. Every article of European consumption is exorbitantly high—Beer from 20 to 24 Rupees a dozen—bad Madeira 35—Brandy 60—and other articles in proportion." [*Madras Courier, July* 12.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Madras* Captain Frayer. from Plymouth the 16th of March and Madeira the 9th of April.

Passengers:—Mrs. Woodhouse, Mrs. Williamson. Mrs. T. Crossby, Mrs. Roche, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Betham; Misses Roche, L. Roche, Scott, and Oxhenham; Lieutenant Colonel Woodhouse, Captain S. Crossby, Captain G. Betham, Lieutenant J. Campbell, 41st Native Infantry, Lieutenant J. M. Mills 27th Native Infantry, Lieutenant MacBean, Mr. G. M'Donell, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. Thomas Fraser, F. C. Elwall, J. Pien, Cadets; Mr. Berry, Mr. Thomas Scott, Mr. P. Brady, Rev. W. Williamson, Missionary. [*Mad. Govt. Gaz. July* 15.

EUROPE.

The Formidable, of 84 guns, will shortly be launched at Chatham. Another ship of 84 guns, to be called the Monarch, will be laid down in place of the Formidable.

A list of the petitions presented to the House of Commons for private bills, during the present session, has been printed for the use of the Members. The number of private acts thus demanded amounts to 371. Of this number inclosure bills form but a comparatively small proportion. During the time of war and high price, the majority of private acts were for inclosing commons. Of the 371 petitions presented this year, 23 are for railways, and 36 for new companies. The great majority of them are for roads and bridges. The most remarkable project is one of which we have heard least, namely, that of connecting by a canal the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Several Captains of Cornish mines have lately accepted situations in the Mexican mines, at salaries, we hear, from L.700 to L.1000 per annum.

The immensity of the navigation of the United States of America may be judged of from the fact, that the American tonnage alone employed in the foreign trade of the United States, for the year ending 1823, was 1,490,322 tons. The foreign tonnage was 118,681 tons—both 1,609,023 tons.

Extract of a private letter from a gentleman at Brussels:—"Sir William Congreve has been here, accompanied by Mr. Daniel, who is well known as a first rate scientific practical man. They have been well received every where, and have succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations. Report speaks very favourably of their undertaking, and many have written to their agents in London to become shareholders. They have contracted to light St. Petersburgh and Moscow for thirty years. Sir William is now gone to Berlin."

Curious Circumstance.—A gentleman, who lately lost a purse containing 50 sovereigns, setting more value upon the purse than the gold it contained, offered a reward of nineteen shillings for each sovereign brought back, provided the purse was also returned. The purse and the bolce of the money were in consequence brought wack on Saturday, and the finder received the phroffered reward.

Extraordinary Assassination.—We give the following account of an assassination of a most extraordinary and romantic character, in the words of Freeman's Dublin Journal of Saturday se'nnight. A young woman was at the fair in Rathdown with her father, who gave her the money he received that day, L. 10, and advised her, as it was growing late, to go to her female cousin, who lived near, with her two brothers, and sleep with her that night. She complied with his request, and at night one of the brothers came into the room with a candle, and said to her, "What are you awake still? you had better go to sleep." She was much alarmed at these expressions. Her cousin was asleep. She listened attentively and gathered the dreadful information, that they meant to murder her, and get possession of the L. 10. She then went to the other side of the bed, and one of them cut the throat of his sister. The young woman feigned to be fast a sleep. They took the body away to bury it in a grave that they had previously dug in an adjoining garden. In the mean time the young woman got out through a window, without waiting to put on her clothes, ran down the road, and meeting a cart, prevailed on the owner to put her into it, and cover her up. Shortly after, the brothers discovering their fatal error, and overtaking the cart, asked the man if he had seen an unfortunate deranged woman, who made her escape out of bed when raving of murder. With great presence of mind, he said, "Yes, she ran across the fields, but I could not leave my cart to follow her." They instantly went in pursuit; the cart went on to Wicklow, and the two brothers are now lodged in the gaol of that town. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of Wilful Murder against them both.

(From the London Price Current.)

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

The markets have been dull this week, and the prices of Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Rum, Galipoli Oil, Logwood, Pimento, Cotton Wool, Iron, Cape Aloes, and a variety of other articles, are lower; it is impossible to give correct prices, owing to the uncertain state of the markets.

Cotton.—The sales of last week consisted of about 4000 principally Surats and Bengals at former prices.

Sugar.—The Raw Sugar market has been very inactive, and prices are about 1s. per cwt. tower. The quantity in the Importers hands is trifling, and the Grocers are fast reducing their stocks; conseqnently, holders are not particularly inclined to force sales. Only two Boards of Demerara sold to-day, one at 64s., and the other at 70s. per cwt.—235 chests Brazil good white sold at 40s. to 45s. 6d., low ditto, 32s. to 39s. per cwt.

Refined Sugars.—Several parcels have been sold this week 2s. per cwt. lower, but as the Refiners are not generally disposed to sell at this reduction, prices are nominal.

Foreign Sugars.—500 chests Havannah offered, white sold at 44s. to 46s., yellow 35s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt.; also 400 chests of Rio's, the white bought in at 40s. to 47s., brown and yellow sold at 30s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt.

East India Sugar.—About 4000 bags offered, but a great proportion was taken in; Bengals from 34s. 6d. to 40s.; Siam, yellow, 29s. 6d. to 32s., white 53s. to 40s. 6d.

Fr[illegible]ontinues dull, and prices incline to retrog[illegible]

Cof[illegible] has (since our last) been very considerable, and the gr[illegible]ter part of the quantity offered by public auction was taken in. We reduce[illegible] our quotations 10s. per cwt. in conformity to the prices obtained at the sale. At the East India House, Company's Mocha Coffee sold at 167s. to 170s.; Privilege ditto 110s. to 130s. cwt.: the Cheribon Coffee was taken in 80s. to 83s. per cwt. offered. In consequence of holders declining to bring their Coffee to public sale, the market has recovered, and there appears rather more demand.

Spirits.—In Rum little doing; prices of Leeward rather lower.

Tea.—Nothing has occurred to alter the present quotations, and since the sale the market has been quiet.

Spices.—In consequence of the uncertain state of this market, it is impossible to quote the prices correctly; the holders are very anxious to realize and have been obliged to submit to considerable reduced [illegible]s. Nutmegs have sold at 9s., Mace at 12s. per lb., and all other Spices have given way in proportion to the extent of the late relative advance.

Provisions.—Irish Butters are dull of sale, and lower prices are accepted. Beef and Pork without alteration.

Iron.—The proposed reduction of the duty on Foreign Iron has not only checked the late disposition to enhance the prices, but has actually caused a reduction.

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.—Hemp steady. Flax in demand. Tallow in fair demand.

Oil.—The Oil market is in an unsettled state; Linseed Oil gave way in price last week, but the demand has since rather improved.

Violent Death of Mr. Rowcroft.

The following details of the unfortunate death of Mr. Rowcroft, British Consul in Peru, are communicated to us by the gentleman who received the intelligence by express from Lima, and contained in letters from that capital of the 21st of December. "Mr. Rowcroft was proceeding from Callao to Lima on the 11th December, and was unfortunately shot by the advanced guard of General Bolivar's army. The Royalists, at the time of this distressing event, occupied Callao, and the Patriot forces the capital Lima. The advanced posts of the garrison of Callao, with two pieces of artillery, were very near to the advanced posts of Gen. Bolivar. Mr. Rowcroft having to cross from the one advanced post to the other, was hailed by the Patriot troops. Instead of answering the signal and stopping his carriage, Mr. Rowcroft got on horseback, and, with his servant, continued to proceed forwards. The sentinel again hailed, but received no answer, and conceiving, from the noise made by the tramping of the horses feet and the rattling of the wheels of the carriage, that the enemy, with 2 pieces of artillery was advancing, fired two shots, and unfortunately one of them struck Mr. Rowcroft, which occasioned his death. Miss Rowcroft, the daughter of Mr. Rowcroft, was in the carriage, and returned to Callao with Mr. Rowcroft, where he expired the next morning. It is stated all the authorities, both Spaniards, Patriots, and English, evinced the utmost concern for this unfortunate event appears to have been purely accidental. General Bolivar, in particular, appears to have shewn an unusual degree of sympathy, and called himself upon Miss Rowcroft to condole with her upon this unhappy event." The letters also state (and attribute in some measure this accident to the circumstance) that Mr. Rowcroft was in the habit of riding in a military dress with a sword, by which he was taken for an officer of the Royalists. Mr. Rowcroft's remains were to be deposited at Lorenzo, but it was intended, when the new English Church was built, that the body should be removed thither.

Imperial Parliament.

House of Commons,—Feb. 28.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House should go into a Committee of Ways and Means, which was agreed to

The Speaker then left the Chair and the House resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Brogden in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the House nearly as follows:—Mr. Brogden, although I cannot forbear congratulating the House, that we are called on this night to enquire into the financial state of the country, under what I must consider peculiarly auspicious circumstances, I beg the House to believe me, that I am not induced to do so through a desire to make a flourish, or induce Members to indulge in unreasonable expectations as to the present, or extravagant anticipations as to the future; although I do not, I entreat the House to believe, rise with any such view, I know full well there are in this country, as well as in others, some persons who, either jealous of the growing prosperity of our favored country, or ignorant of the means by which it has maintained itself, despite of the adverse vicissitudes which interrupted the prosperity of other nations, have imagined that our prosperous condition is all delusion, that in the words of the Roman Poet,

——————numerosa parabat
Excelsæ turris tabulata, unde altior esset
Casus, et impulsæ præceps immane ruinæ.

Though some took a view thus envious or hopeless of our present situation as a nation, I can, I confess, see no reason to be of opinion that its superstructure is so artificial, or its general aspect so flimsy so has been supposed, but that the House and the public may safely contemplate the hormony of the structure, and the solidity of its basis. (Hear, hear!) No one who perceives the provisions which we have made to attain this object, but will see also what is the course in which we ought to persevere in order to preserve prosperity and harmony at home, and contribute to the manintenance of the peace of the civilised world. Proceeding upon those principles as the basis of our increasing prosperity, I will call the attention of the Committee, *inprimis* to the comparison of the actual revenue of the last year with that which I had anticipated would be its probable amount. I last year assumed that the clear surplus revenue of that year would amount to 1,053,000l. Upon this assumption, and carrying on its view to the end of the year 1827, the House was induced to effect a considerable reduction of taxation, amounting to 1,260,000l. In consequence, however, of an alteration subsequently made by the House in my plans, by which one-half of this sum was lost to the Revenue in the course of the year, if the surplus of 1824 had been 400,000l. instead of 1,050,000l. at which, in the calculations imparted by me to the House I had estimated it, my estimate would still have been realized, and all the expectations founded upon it accomplished. But, intead of this, notwithstanding the loss sustained by the reduction of taxation coming into more early and considerable operation, owing to the cause I have explained, than I had anticipated I have the satisfaction to state to the House, that the actual net surplus of the year 1824, after applying 5,150,000l. to the reduction of debt and the repayment of duty made to the silk merchants upon stock in hand, the net surplus is no less than 1,437,744l.—(Loud cheering)—exceeding not only that which would have been sufficient to come up to my anticipations, the allowances for the unforeseen occurrence I had alluded to being made, but exceeding by a considerable sum that which I had calculated it would have been, had no reduction of taxation have taken place. (Hear, hear.) The Committee will pardon me if I draw their ettention a little to the items, and some of the details, connected with those branches of the Revenue upon which an increase, beyond the expectations I had formed has occurred. At the beginning of last year, I estimated the produce of the Customs' Duties at 11,550,000l. Of these duties, 900,000l. were repealead in the course of the year. The loss which has been sustained in consequence of this reduction is equal, at the least, to the whole amount repealed, because, in order to give greater facilities to the execution of the liberal principles which the House had adopted, no less than 460,000l. was paid back to the holders of silk stock in hand; and if this be added to the diminution naturally accruing from the mere reduction of duty the total loss of Revenue cannot be less, and I believe has actually exceeded, 900,000l. But, supposing this demand upon the Revenue of the Customs for duty upon the stock in hand of silk had not taken place, allowing that the loss of one half of the reduction of duty, viz. 450,000l. had taken place, my estimate would have been realized, if the return of the Customs had been 11,050,000l. But such has been the improvement in this branch of the Revenue, that, notwithstanding the drain to which I have adverted, for the produce year 1824, amount to 11,327 000l. (Hear.). This is the total result, which, the Committee will see, has considerably exceeded the estimate which I made, and would have been greater, if the 460,000l. had not been paid to the holders of silk by the subsequent decision of the House. Now, what are the circumstances which have led to this great increase? I think the proximate cause is to be found in that extension of our commercial policy, which we last year adopted—in the greater consequent capacity of the people of this country for the consumption of foreign produce, the general case of the community, and, above all, the increased capacity of foreign nations to consume our produce, arising out of the means of doing so which we afford them by taking theirs. (Hear.) Let it not be said that the cheering result is accidental—that it is the feature of one year, or that it proceeds from the peculiar situation of this or any other country. I confess, Sir, I think it rests upon principles totally different. I think it depends upon a principle which is rooted in human nature, and which is the essence of human society. (Hear.) The increase of the population in the progress of time, alone, is sufficient to account for it. But there is an obvious principle in the constitution of human society which leads one nation to open its arms to another—a principle which leads to the fostering of new connections, creating mutual, wants betwixt nation and nation, and the desire of tasting new enjoyments—all of which a benevolent Providence has ordained for the improvement of the human condition. (Hear, hear.) This principle may be impeded by war; its course may be diverted from its natural channel; it may be checked, and we in this country have been destined to witness examples in proof of it, by injudicious legislation. (Hear, hear.) But as to the principle itself, that is always alive—it has a tendency to increase and confer benefits all over the world; and therefore it is that any success or advancement founded upon it cannot be attributed to chance or the operation of accidental causes, but must rest upon a basis not to be shaken. And if I add to this cause that wonderful discovery which has acted like a lever upon the powers of production—I mean the steam engine—will any one, taking all these things into consideration, suppose that I take too sanguine a view of our condition, when I maintain that our increased intercourse with foreign nations is not the result of accident, but that wise system of legislation which Parliament has seen the propriety of adopting in latter years; and that I may fairly hold out to the Committee, this increased produce of the revenue as arising from causes which may be assumed as the basis upon which to calculate the produce of the revenue for years to come? (Hear, hear.) The next point to which I shall call the attention of the Committee, is one of the greatest moment, in as much as it tends in many ways to affect the domestic situation and general comforts of the nation. I allude to the Excise. And here again I have the satisfaction of stating that the produce of this branch of the Revenue for the last year, exceeds not only the produce of any former year, but what I had estimated it at in the views which, at the commencement of the Session, I communicated to the House. The estimate I made did not go beyond the amount of the preceding year, viz. 25,625,000l., whereas the actual amount is 26,768,000l., being 1,143,000l. beyond my estimate. (Hear, hear.) This I consider to be a matter of congratulation to every man who cares for the interests and comforts of those around him; and when I am addressing the Legislature of the country, it is impossible I should hesitate to ascribe a desire for the welfare and happiness of the people whom they represent. (Hear.) I have in my hands a paper which I need not trouble the House to read at length, shewing the increase which has taken place upon every individual article of Excise Revenue, and indicating beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the course of policy which we have pursued is conducive to the case, the comfort, and the happiness of the people. (Hear.) I do not know whether I ought to trouble the House with such minute details; but at all events, it would not be a more waste of time. (Hear, hear.) The paper shews the proportion in which the articles of excise exceed in the amount of duty paid for the year 1824, the average of the three foregoing years. The first article is the Auction Duty, which is calculated upon the quantity charged:—this shews an increase of 12 per cent. above the three preceding years. (Hear.) The others are as follow:—

Strong Beer	15 per Cent.
Table Beer	20
Bricks	40
Tiles	15
Candles	9½
Wax Candles	8
Coffee	8½
Cocoa	6½
Rum	8
Glass	20
Cider and Perry	12
Leather	10
Licenses	7
Ski[illegible]	15
Li[illegible]	7
M[illegible]	3

Paper.....12
Stained paper.....20
Soap.....7½
Soft Soap.....12½
Printed Goods.....24
British Spirits.....66
Foreign ditto.....25
Sweets.....45
Tea.....1¼
Wrought Plate....15

Upon Salt, continued the Right Hon. Gentleman, there has been some diminution, owing to the expectation confidently entertained that the duties upon that article were about to expire. But in every other article there has been an increase. (Hear.) The next branch of the Revenue to which I hall advert, is the Stamps. The House will recollect that in the course of last year, after the first statement which I made to the House relative to the duty on Law Stamps. I thought myself bound to propose the repeal of that duty, and anticipated that it would cost the Revenue 200,000l. The amount of the produce of Stamps for the last year I had estimated at 6,800,000l. and I considered that one fourth only of the reduction of duty would actually be lost since the repeal was not to be operative before October. I expected, therefore, the produce of this part of the Revenue to be 6,750,000l. but the actual amount is 7,244,000. (Hear, hear.) Thus we have the advantages of cheap justice and no sacrifice of Revenue—we have gained good, and sustained no loss. The Post Office return I had estimated at 1,460,000l.; the rent produce in 1,520,000l., an increase naturally to be expected, from the increased activity in the various departments of national industry, as seen in the other parts of the Revenue. Although there were some individuals who thought that I was too sanguine in the view which I took of the resources of the country, and feared that I expose the revenue trick, when last year I proposed these reductions, every one, I hope, will now admit, that so far from exceeding the limits of my subject, I was, in reality, within bounds. And no one Sir, will blame me, I think, if I offer to apply the same principles to the legislative financial enactments of this year, assuming the same progressive improvement which I made the basis of that system of police which I last year recommended to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Having, threfore, explained to the Committee the state of the Revenue of last year, as compared with the Estimate which I ventured to submit to the House, I will now unfold the Estimate which I have formed for the present year, and explain the grounds upon which I found it. In the first place I will detail the figures, and then explain the ground upon which I make the calculation. I take the Customs at 11,350,000l. a sum which, the Committee will observe, exceeds the actual produce of last year, the grounds of which I will explain, I think I have said enough to satisfy the House that there is nothing unreasonable in taking the financial results of 1824 as the basis of calculation, deducting those taxes which will come into this year. Taking, threfore, 11,327,741l., I add 50,000l. paid last year upon the reduction of certain bounties, which, upon the system lately adopted by Parliament, it was agreed to cut down. Then I add 460,000l., being the amount paid last year upon the stock of silk in hand. These being casual are not likely to occur again this year. A total is thus gained of 11,837,741l. From this, however, I think myself bound to deduct 410,000l. [redacted] portion of taxes which was remitted last [redacted] came into operation this year. The [redacted] nt of Customs Revenue threfore is [redacted]; but in order to be within bounds I take it at 11,350,000l., leaving as a sort of elbow room 77,000l. The Excise estimate at 26,400,000l. last oear it was 26,768,000l.; but I deduct from this 237,000l. for the remission of the Salt duty and the duty on Rum, which was reduced last year. This will give us 26,531,000l.; but I prefer, for the sake of caution, taking it at 26,400,000l. the more moderate sum. The Stamps I put down at 7,100,000l., allowing for the completion of the reduction of Law Stamps, 150,000l. The Assessed and Land Taxes I estimate at 4,875,000l. which is found upon the most accurate calculation made at the Stamp Office. The Post Office I take at 1,500,000l. and, under the head Miscellanions, 750,000l. I ought to state, that the Miscellanious is more this year than it is likely to be again owing to a payment of 100,000l. to be made by the Netherlands, under a late treaty relating to the East Indies. These various items make the total Revenue for the present year 56,445,370l. From this statement I hope the House is in tolerably correct possession os our resources for the year in the way of revenne; and I shall now proceed to consider the expenditure, or how this large sum is to be laid out for the public. The Consolidated Fund consists of the following charges, including the Civil List. The amount of the interest of the National Debt 27,233,670l. the interest on Exchequer Bills, amounting to 40,000l.; the charges of the Civil List 2,050,000l.; the half-pay Annuities, amounting to 2,800,000l.; the sums set apart as a Sinking Fund for the reduction of the National Debt including the charge incurred in consequence of the paying off of those persons who had assented to the terms on which the Four per Cents. were reduced, altogether formed a total of 5,486,654l., which, added to the preceding heads of charge, amounted to 37,610,324l. Next come the head of Supply, which comprises the interest on Exchequer Bills, amounting to 820,000l., which in last year was, 1,050,000l. The Army Estimates, including also the expense of training and clothing the Militia of England and Scotland, amounted to 7,911,751l. and however large that sum is, I trust the House will excuse me entering into it as having a task already sufficiently arduous and extensive on my hands, (Hear, hear!) I had indeed hoped, but that accident prevented him, my Noble Friend (Lord Palmerston) would have submitted to your approval the nature and extent of the increase in that department of our expenditure. The charge for our Navy is estimated at 5,988,126l.; that for the Ordnance 1,376,641l. The next is longer than I expected, under the head of Miscellanious, amounting to 2,300,000l. part of this is incurred in recalling those miserable Irish silver tokens and substituting a better currency. (Hear!) To that amount of 50,000l. a sum of 200,000l. remains to be paid in accordance with the Treaty of Ghent, under an article for compensation for injuries done, and the claim that was made for slaves, who, entering into our service in America, were liberated, and of course lost to the American owners. The matter has been made a subject of mutual reference to the Emperor of Russia and most satisfactorily adjusted by this compensation for a just claim arising out of a state of war. These last are all however casual, and not at all likely to return. I now wish the Committee to cast its eyes forward, and see how far the principle I have laid down may be applied as to the prospect of the ensuing year. Assuming therefore that the actual receipts will not be less than the actual receipts of 1825, and that there cannot be any diminution except from cases separately applicable, I feel authorized in taking the income of the year 1826 at 56,195,000l. and the estimated expenditure I take at 55,330,324l. leaving a surplus from the year 1826 of 864,676l. and pursuing the same principle, the income of 1827 will be found to be about 56,860,000l., and the expenditure 55,105,676l. which subtracted from the income, will be found to leave an estimated surplus of 1,754,676l. for the ensuing year 1827. The Right Honorable Gentleman recapitulated the estimated income and expenditure of the country. The following will present a comprehensive view of the calculations of the Right Hon. Gentleman:—

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

INCOME.

	Produce 1824.	Estimate 1825.	1826.	1827.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	27,924,659	27,233,670	27,088,670	26,938,670
Excise	26,768,000	26,400,000	26,400,000	26,400,000
Stamps	7,244,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	7,100,000
Taxes	4,000,624	4,875,000	4,875,000	4,875,000
Post Office	1,254,676	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Miscellaneous		750,000	600,000	600,000
Total Surplus	57,924,659	51,975,000	51,575,000	52,205,000
Trustees of Half Pay		4,470,370	4,320,000	4,155,000
		56,445,370	56,195,000	56,360,000
Expenditure	56,001,842	55,330,324	55,330,324	55,105,324
Surplus 1824	1,437,744			
1825	443,528			
1826	864,676			
1827	1,254,676			

* Discontinuance of Sugar Bounty and progressive diminution of other Bounties.

† Including a Sum to be paid to America under Treaty.
‡ Including the Training and Clothing of the Militia of Great Britain.

EXPENDITURE.

	Actual. 1824.	Estimate. 1825.	1826.	1827.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Consolidated Fund.				
Interest Debt	27,924,659	27,233,670	27,088,670	26,938,670
Ditto Exchequer Bills		40,000	50,000	50,000
Civil List, &c.		2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000
Half Pay Annuity		2,800,000	2,800,008	2,800,000
Sinking Fund		5,486,654	5,636,654	5,786,654
	57,924,659	37,610,324	37,620,324	37,620,324
Supply.				
Interest Exchequer Bills		820,000	800,000	800,000
Army		+7,911,751	7,900,000	7,720,000
Navy		5,983,126	5,900,000	5,875,000
Ordnance		1,376,541	1,300,000	1,340,000
Miscellaneous		+2,300,000	1,360,000	1,750,000
		56,001,842	55,330,324	55,105,324

DUTIES PROPOSED TO BE REPEALED, AND ESTIMATED ANNUAL LOSS.

Hemp---Reduce to ½ per lb, (half)....	£ 100,000
Coffee---Half the Duty of 1s. per lb.....	150,000
Wine--French from 11s. 5½d. per Gallon to 6 per ditto Portugal, from 7s. 7d. per Gallon to 4s. per ditto.	280,000
British Spirit---from 10s. 6d. per Gall. to 5s. from Malt and 6s. from Grain	750,000
Rum--From 10s. per Gall. to 8s. per do.	
Cyder---From 20s. per Hogshead to 15s. per ditto.....	15,000

(a)

Assessed Taxes	15,000
Iron, and other Prohibitory Duties	Nil.
(a)	£1,515,000

Four-wheel Carriages, drawn by Ponies	£257
Occasional Waiters, &c	1,343
Coachmaker's Licenses	354
Carriages sold by Auction or on Commission	2,391
Mules carrying ore, &c	137
Persons quitting Houses after the Commencement of the year	5,000
Houses left in the care of a Person	4,000
One additional Window allowed where there is a Cheese Room or a Diary	1,000
Farm Houses occupied labourers	1,000
Husbandry Servants occasionally employed as Grooms	2,000
Farmers, letting Husbandry Horses to hire	4,000
Taxed Carts	18,919
Houses and Windows.	
Whole of the Duty on Windows on Houses not having more than seven Inhabited House Duty on Houses under 10 l. Rtex.	225,000
	£ 276,995

There reasons why I have calculated that the revenue of 1827 will be larger than that of 1826, arise from an increase I expect in the Customs, which I shall have occasion again to mention in the course of the Sessions, and which I will explain now. The House is aware, that discussions have taken place relative to the duties, charged on the importation of sugars. As it now stands, we are paying 3s. more than we receive when the country is returned. In 1806 it was proposed to lay an additional duty of 3s. per cwt. on the sugars, at which time the price was very low, and arrangement was likewise made to alter it from 30s. to 27s. which was made at the calculation that it was to be paid when prices were high; this, however, had turned out to be a false calculation, as we are now receiving but 27s., and paying a drawback of 30s.; it is obvious that there is no sound principle in this, and that it only serves to induce Foreign Powers to lay a higher duty on our sugar, so that those 3s. may go in their treasury. It is absolutely necessary to put this thing, as it were, on its legs again, though I have no objection, in order that nobody may be put to any inconvenience by any sudden measure, that any alteration should be postponed till July, 1826; but at that time I am desirous that all sale that involves the question of ascending duties should be put an end to, and that it should be fixed that it should never exceed 27s. I flatter myself that this measure will meet with universal approbation; and however any individual interest may be affected, I am, at least, sure that it is the best thing that can be done for the general advantage; and, therefore, I should think that no solid objection can be urged against it. And with respect to those who may happen to suffer a loss by the alteration, no doubt that loss may easily be made up by giving a full equivalent in some other article. Taking, therefore, the several amounts of surpuls resulting from the calculations and anticipations formed on these hitherto successful principles, there will be from the year 1824 a surpuls of 1,437,744l., from 1825 surplus of 443,523l., from 1826 a surpuls of 664,676l., & from 1827 a surplus of 1,254,678l., forming a total surplus to be applied to any purpose publicly beneficial and approved of, amounting to 4,000,634l. (Loud cheers.) Last year I recollect asking what good use could this be best applied to? And I now have the satisfaction to submit to the House in what manner I propose it to be employed. The mode I should propose is that which as an enlarge and liberal view of just principles will be most calculated, not only to serve and benefit this country, but will also do good, and produce and multiply our resources abroad, even in the most remote parts of the world. I now come to that important consideration, the amount of relict that is proposed in the reduction of taxes, and the particular object to which I conceive it best and most advisable to apply it. Under all the circumstance it appeared to me the most eligible way to confine myself to two objects. The first is the extension of our commerce with Foreign nations, proceeding on the principle before adopted, by affording such means, and holding out such inducements as are likely to encrease the consumption of foreign produce. The second object to which I shall call the attention of the House is one which must strike every person as of the greatest importance; what I mean is an endeavour to carry further the attempt made last Session to lesson as much as possible that monstrous and saying evil of smuggling. (Hear, hear!) I am as far as any person from overlooking the relict that would arise from reducing the account of direct taxation. I have given proofs that I acquisced in the principle, and shewed, I hope, no indisposition to act upon it when it appeared to me that fit opportunities occurred. But whatever may be the feelings on this subject, I will not allow myself to be driven, when I think other objects of greater importance are to be obtained. The attainment of the other two points I look upon to be far more desirable, in every view that can be taken of the subject than any relief that could be given by the remission of direct taxation. (Hear, hear!) I know to what I expose myself by making this profession. I am fully aware that if I courted popularity, I should apply myself to the reduction of the Assessed Taxes; but however desirable popularity might be, and however disposed I might feel to meet the wishes of any large portion of the community, I shall never indulge any feelings of that kind at the expense of what I conceive to be the real and substantial interests of the country. (Hear, hear, hear!) I do not despise popularity, I am as sensible as any man, to its value; but I shall never from any such motive abandon a principle which I think most conducive to the public good. (Hear!) Finally, then, as to that particular arrangement which I mean to propose with the view of facilitating the communication with foreign nations, and of holding out to them more extended means of introducing their produce. The House will recollect that upon former occasions they went with me on the principle. Though long opposed, the policy of getting rid of a system of prohibitions was at length acknowledged and good sense prevailed. (Hear!) Much had been done in this respect, but much still remained to be done. (Hear!) I hope it will not be long before my Right Hon. Friend near me (Mr. Huskisson) will submit propositions to the House for reducing within a moderate compass those prohibitory duties that affect the exports of produce from foreign countries. We never could have interfered in this subject with a well-grounded hope of success while there existed any reason to suppose that the interference was directed by any view to the interest of our own manufactures. Now that the principle was acknowledged and partly acted upon they had nothing to fear in its application. No injury could arise unless indeed from going back to their former mistaken views. I will not here go into the subject. I think it better to leave it to my Right Hon. Friend, who at no distant period will be prepared to bring it under the consideration of the House. I must, however, advert to one article of great importance, I mean the duty on foreign iron. (Hear!) I hope none of those Gentlemen interested in the production of the iron of this country will think it at all incompatible with their interests to give more facilities for the introduction of foreign iron. I feel perfectly satisfied that, eventually, it cannot be attended with the slightest mischief to them. The scarcity of this at present in the market is productive of great inconvenience. It is impossible to obtain a sufficient supply, and this does not arise from any sudden growth of speculation, or from any idea that the whole country is to be shortly covered with rail ways. It arises from the rapidly increasing prosperity not of this country alone, but of the whole world, and the proportionate demand for those manufactures that are become essential to the comfort of every family. At the present moment there are numerous orders for articles of hard-ware, both at Birmingham and Sheffield, which it is found impossible to execute in consequence of the high price of iron. The effect of this is, that orders are sent to other countries; where, though the articles cannot be had so good, still the inducement held out by superior cheapness is found sufficient to secure a market. How is this to be met, how is the evil to be remedied, but by saying we will have not merely the iron produced at home, but all the iron we can get! (Hear!) This I consider by no means incompatible with the interests of iron proprietors here, quite the contrary, and I am told they do not disapprove of the proposition. What I propose is, to reduce the duty to 1l. from 6l. or 7l. at which it now stands. I feel confident that in the end it will cost the revenue but little; and that at the close of the present year it will turn out to be greater in amount than it was in the last. (Hear!) With respect, however, to the general principle, as regards prohibitory duties, I must observe, that the alteration ought to be made with some degree of caution, and should not be applied to all countries at once without any distinction. My reason for thinking so is this:—The great point is to set the example to other nations of acting upon just, liberal, and wise principles of commerce. It is not to be expected that they all can come into them at once. Prejudices still exist, nor is this to be wondered at, when we recollect how long we ourselves have been kept in trammels. There are States, however, that are disposed to follow our example, and to give free admission to all our produce, provided that we deal with them in the same way. There are others which, still clinging to long revered prejudices, think that, to support their interests, it is necessary to keep up the old prohibitory system. Towards such States, unless indeed we think it to be for our own interest, we are not bound to extend the operation of the same principle, unless they shall become willing to offer an equivalent. There ought to be therefore some reservation to this effect; but I think it probable, that though the reservation may be made, there will be no occasion for acting upon it. Other nations must eventually see that it is their interest to conform to principles so obviously founded on sound policy. The most effectual way of producing so desirable a result, desirable not for ourselves alone, but for the welfare of all States, is to follow up the system. If just and wise, it must stand and succeed. (Hear!) But we must not exhibit any thing like vacil-

tion in our policy; we must not allow ourselves to make alterations from day to day, from a wish to confirm temporary circumstances; we must not say one thing this year, and another thing the next. (Hear!) Such are the reasons which induced me to think that any existing surplus would be much better directed to such objects as these, than if employed in the manner recommended by the petitions presented to the House in the course of the night. Having said thus much upon the subject, I shall now proceed to state to the House, as shortly as I am able, the nature and amount of those reductions which I propose in various articles of foreign produce; the duty on which, though not amounting to a prohibition, still presses very heavily. The first article I shall mention is hemp. It is not certainly one of very great concern, as regards the country at large, but still of great moment as it regards one most important interest, I mean the shipping interest. (Hear!) The duty on this article is exeeedingly high, and presses with great weight on the class most interested in it. We should omit no opportunity of doing every thing in our power to extend to the shipping interests all the advantages we can, consistently with the general interests of the country. We must recollect how much our power and prosperity depends upon our Navy, the great fulcrum of our strength, and how greatly our Navy depends upon the prosperity and encouragement of that important interest. With this view I propose a reduction in the duty on this article of 50l. per cent. I have every reason to believe that the shipping interest will be satisfied with this. The loss to the Revenue, by reducing the duty from a penny a pound to a halfpenny, will not be more than about 100,000, no great sacrifice as the House will perceive, when we consider the importance of the object to be attained. The next then to which I shall advert, is one of very considerable importance, as regards the circumstances and productions of our West India Colonies. What I allude to is the article of coffee. The present duty is one shilling a pound. I do not mean to say that this duty is a very heavy one, but from whatever circumstances it may arise, that fact is, that the consumption of coffee has by no means kept pace with that of other articles, and I have reason to conclude that this circumstance arises from the additional duty laid on in the year 1819. It had I think the effect of curtailing the cousumption in no slight degree. The House will see the importance of giving increased facility to the consumption of all articles of West India produce that do not require the same degree of labour as the staple article of sugar. The coffee plantation do not require so much labour as those on which sugar is produced. If therefore the cultivation of that article were more general, it could not fail to improve the condition of those Negroes who are now employed in the production of sugar, the hardships of which are much greater. I propose to reduce the duty 50l. per cent.; that is, from 1s. to 6d. a pound. The loss to the Revenue by this operation I calculate at 150,000l. There are other articles of this description, the consumption of which I conceive to be greatly affected by the amount of duty, and to which my attention has been drawn for a long time back. It will be recollected, that during the two last Sessions of Parliament, the question had been frequently put, whether I contemplated any reduction in the duty on foreign wines; and it was often pressed as a measure likely to prove not only acceptable to certain classes of society, but productive, from increased consumption, of an increase of revenue. In answer to such question, my answer uniformly was, that under existing circumstances, I did not feel myself at liberty to propose any measure on the subject. But the House will do me the justice to recollect that I did not argue at all against the principle. Indeed, it was impossible I could have been so blind as not to see that—since the high duties had been imposed, the consumption of the article had diminished in a most material degree. I do not mean to say that wine is a luxury which the poorer classes can enjoy by a reduction of the duty, or that they will derive any great advantage from it; so far, however, as it is useful from its medicinal qualities, it is desirable that it should be placed within their reach, at a less cost. In the middle classes, however, it will prove a great benefit. (Hear!) I do not mean to lay any stress upon the advantage to the higher and more wealthy ranks of the community; but if it should prove an advantage, no person would envy it to them. It is not, I can assure the House, for their sake that I propose the reduction. From the time the high duty had been imposed, the consumption very considerably diminished. By lessening the duty, I calculate upon an increased consumption. Foreigners will thus be enabled to send a larger proportion of their produce into our markets, see as a natural consequence, to take from us in return a proportionate share of our manufacture. Nothing in my opinion, can tend more to stimulate the several branches of our native industry than a reduction of the duty on foreign wine, because it is that article which other Powers can send us in most abundance, and with most advantage to their own interest. In looking at this question, I must go back to the period of 1801, and 1802, and 1803, and consider what took place. This will enable us to judge of the probable consequences of the measure I mean to propose. In each of these years, then, when the duty was lower the consumption was much greater than at any subsequent period. The average consumption of French wine in these three years was 274,559 gallons; and of all other kinds of foreign winess, Spanish, German, and the rest, 7,396,165 gallons. The consumption in 1824, after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, during which the country had gone on increasing rapidly in wealth, commerce, prosperity, and population; and in all those respects from which it was natural to conclude that increased means were afforded of indulging in the luxuries and comforts of life, still, in 1824, the consumption of French wines was only 254,268, and of all other wines, 484,797 gallons, (Hear!) How can this to be accounted for. It cannot be said that it arose from a total change in the habits of the people. Such an effect could not be produced within so short a period. I know not how it is to be accounted for unless by saying that the article could not be had at the same price. By reducing it to the same rate of duty it bore in the periods which I have before mentioned, it is natural to anticipate an equal consumption; but I propose to go further. The present duty on French wines is 5d. per gallon, or 144l. 7s. 6d. per tun. The duty on Port wine 7s. 7d. per gallon, or 99l. 0. 11d. per tun; in 1801 the duty on French wines was 8s. 9d. a gallon; in 1802 and 1803, 8s. 10d. That on Port wine in 1801 was 6s. 5d and in 1802, 6l. From reducing the duty to the same rate at which it stood in 1801, 1802, and 1803, it is natural to anticipate an equal consumption. But I will go further, for I should consider it of no importance unless I propose a reduction of duty to such an extent as is likely to be felt to a benefit. In place, therefore, of 11s. 5d., the present duty on French wines, propose to reduce it to 6s. and that on Port wine from 7s. 0d. to 4s. This the House will see is very little more than half the present duty. The reduction I propose on the wines of France will amount to about 1s. 3d. per bottle, and that on the wines of Portugal to one shilling. I think that, when going thus lower in point of duty, I am not extravagant when I assume, that the consumption will rise at least to the average of the years 1821, 1823. With respect to Ireland, the difference in the consumption of wine in that country, which may be attributed to the magnitude of the duty, is still more striking than in England. I do not at all believe that the hospitality of that country is in the slightest degree diminished, and I should be very sorry to suppose that that ancient characteristic of the Irish gentry was affected. Whatsoever change I may wish to make in Ireland, I trust that none will take place in her habits of hearty, hospitable, and generous conviviality. I think there is every reason to believe that the reduction will have the most beneficial effects in the revival of ancient hospitality of Ireland, especially as there are no Assessed Taxes there, (a laugh,) though I do not anticipate that the increase of consumption will be quite equal to the average of those three years, because the duty is already much lower in Ireland than in England, and the increased consumption, therefore, cannot be calculated at more than two-thirds of that average, I will state in round numbers what is likely to be the revenue from this reduction, for there will certainly be some loss. Supposing the consumption in England and in Scotland where I hope also that the ancient hospitality will be revived, and that they will drink their claret with as much zeal as they were wont to do—to be equal to the consumption of those three years, and in Ireland to two-thirds of that consumption, I calculate that the loss to the revenue will amount to 230,000l. The next branch of the revenue which I wish to bring under the consideration of the House, is one of very peculiar importance. It refers not only to the principles to which I have alluded, of endeavouring to give relief to the consumer, but also to one which, in my opinion, is essentially connected with the morals and happiness of the people—I mean that of preventing smuggling. Smuggling I conceive to be, without exception, the greatest domestic evil that can afflict a country. The smuggler haunts us wherever we go---he crosses our public paths---he forces his way into our parlour :---he enters the splendid places of Nobles, and invades the humble cottage of the poor---he offers temptation every where---he seduces every where. All classes of the people were exposed to temptation, and I fear all classes of the people yield to it. He inverts every distiniction between right and wrong---he weakens and too frequently destroys the morality of those on whom he practices his demoralising seduction. We have taken the strongest measures against the smuggler---we have imposed penalties of every description---we have employed force in every way,; but have not altered the law.---The law is the cause of the evil. I say, therefore, alter the law. We have altered the law in Scotland and Ireland with the most triumphant success. The House will recollect, that when it was proposed to alter the law, with respect to illicit distillation in Ireland, some Honorable Gentleman exclaimed---what, reduce the duties on spirits? Make all the people drunk? for Heaven's sake abstain from so fatal a measure. We altered the law, however, and how did it turn out?---Had it all these disastrous effect? No; on the contrary it was the means of restoring peace and good order in districts that before felt all the evil consequences of smuggling. Having then this example before us, why not try the same experiment here? (Hear!) Every motive of principle, religion, duty and humanity prompts us to endeavour to effect so desirable a change. I do not mean to say that it is to be effected merely by a wish, but I was never blind to the propriety and necessity of some remedy. When pressed before upon the subject, I did not contend against the principle; I said, "Do not ride a willing horse to death: when a fit opportunity occurs, I shall not be found wanting in eagerness to go forward." I am now in the course, and if not too hardly pressed I shall get to the goal in good time, I recollect there were great objections to any reduction of the duty on spirits in Ireland; and it was said that, with respect to Scotland, whatever might be the benefit, there could not fail to arise a corresponding evil. I admit, that though smugglers have been driven from the North, they have, with some sagacity, established themselves in the South.---(Hear, hear.) Smuggling, I believe, is carried on to a great extent over the border into England. I am not prepared to say how far the evil has gone as regards the revenue, but as regards morals it has gone to a formidable extent. We never can, in my apprehension,

effect a cure unless we apply the same laws here as in Ireland and Scotland. I shall therefore state to the House what strikes me as the most advisable mode of proceeding. Though the distillers in England manufactures a raw spirit, as in Ireland and Scotland, that spirit must go to the rectifier before it comes to be used by the consumer. The rectifier compounds it, gives it a certain flavour, and sells it under the denomiantion of gin. Whiskey is not allowed to be sold here, at least not above a certain strength. I cannot take upon myself to say, whether or not it would be agreeable to the people of this country. The law, however, permits whiskey to be manufactured and sold in Scotland and Ireland. Why not then allow it in the same way to be manufactured and sold here? Things will never be right otherwise. Unless some such plan be adoped, you never can hope to get rid of the evil of smuggling. Let no apprehension be entertained that this will operate to the extinction of the manufacturers of gin, for the rectifier can still go on with his business as he did before. This will only enable the distiller to make whiskey, which the rectifier may sell if he pleases, or make it into gin. The Member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume) cannot refuse his approbation to this. He must hail it as a change that will save him much trouble, for I recollect hearing the Hon. Gentleman says, that in spite of the existing laws he had always very excellent Scotch whiskey in his house. (A laugh.) The Hon. Gentleman can in future enjoy that luxury without incurring the risk of any penalty. and without the painful consciousness of contributing in any degree to the maintenance of a serious evil. To prevent the manufacture of the spirit here would not however be sufficient without a reduction of the duty. I can see no objection to this, though I am aware that some will say it is very bad policy, and likely to injure the public morals, if ardent spirits should be rendered too cheap. But the House must recollect that it is already cheap, because smuggling is carried on to a great extent. Whiskey is cheap in the North of England. because it is introduced from Scotland without paying duty, and brandy and gin are cheap in other parts of the country, because they are brought from France and Holland. I do not think therefore that the evil, to whatever extent it may exist, will be aggravated by lessening the duty. I should not at the same time consider it advisable to carry the reduction so low as in Ireland and Scotland. In Ireland the scale of duty at present is 2s. 6d. a gallon, and this has had the effect of putting an end to the evil that existed there. It does not prevail to the same extent here as it formerly did in Ireland, because illicit distillation is not carried on here. What I propose therefore is, that the duty on British spirits, which at present is 10s. 6d the gallon, shall hereafter not exceed 5s. on spirits distilled from malt and 6s. on that from raw grain. The Honourable Gentleman opposite, the Member for Norwich, (Mr. W. Smith) seems to hear this statement with some degree of horror. He apprehends no doubt that serious evils will result from the cheapness of spirits. I say that we have to contend with a great and crying evil; that we have only a choice of difficulties, and that this is the only remedy which presents itself. (Hear!) As incident to this measure, I mean to propose a reduction on colonial spirits. The present duty on rum is 10s. 6d. per gallon, for which I mean to substitute a duty of 8s. I think it is not dealing unfairly with the West India interests when I propose a reduction only to this amount, and I flatter myself that the House will see it in the same point of view, when they consider that the manufacture from grain in England is liable to a charge that does not exist with regard to the manufacture from sugar. The charge to which I allude is that arising from the operation of the Corn Laws, which shut our ports against the Introduction of foreign grain until such time as the home produce attains a certain price. It would not be placing both interests on a similar footing if, under such circumstances, the same rate of duty were imposed on the manufacturer of spirits here. One effect that will result to the distiller of rum in the colonies is this, that he may manufacture a raw spirit of the same nature as whiskey, may send it here, and then dispose of it as gin, after its passing through the hand of the rectifier. I have been much pressed to allow rum to be converted into other spirits by the rectifier. The frauds, however, which must arise in consequence to the revenue more than could be sustained without the most serious inconvenience to the public service. The loss to the revenue by the reduction now proposed I estimate at 750,000l. and it would be considerably greater, was it not that I feel confident that there will be thrown out of consumption a large proportion of that spirit now illicitly introduced from Scotland and Holland. The Member for Norwich will therefore see that I do not regard with so much apprehension as he does this reduction of the duty on spirits. The other articles which I shall now mention are small in amount but not of small importance. I mean the duty on cyder. In those parts of the country where it is manufactured the gaols are constantly filled with persons for a violation of the Revenue Laws affecting it. In the villages where the system of smuggling cyder prevails, it becomes the source of almost every other evil. I propose therefore to apply some remedy to this disease, which though local, it by no means trifling. The duty at present is 30s. on each hogshead which I mean to reduce to 15s. [Mr. Hume—Say 10s.] The Hon. Member proposes 10s. in place of 15s. Well I shall not haggle about so trifling a difference; let it be 10s. (Hear!) My motive for proposing 15s. was, that it had been suggested by the individuals themselves, who are most interested. This will cost the revenue only 20,000l. and six counties will thus be relieved from a very serious evil. Though the smuggling in this article is merely local, still it is a species of mischief which wherever it exists, and in however small a degree at first, is calculated to extend itself. Smuggling in one article leads to smuggling in others. One man tells another of the profits he has derived from the practice, and this operates as an inducement to continue the practice; and so it goes on till it extends itself gradually over the face of the whole country. We are surrounded by a brazen wall in the coast guards; our shores are covered with vessels maintained at considerable expense; severe laws exist against smuggling, and yet not a year passes in which hundreds are not committed to prison for the offence. We must do all we can to lop of every branch that has sprung from so deeply-rooted an evil. This can only be done by removing the soil that gives nourishment to the root itself. I shall now apply myself to the two matters to which I referred early in my address. A great number of petitions had been presented to this House, praying for the repeal of various taxes, by Hon. Members, who declared their opinion to be favorable to the views of the petitioners. I feel it therefore incumbent upon me to satisfy those Hon. Members, that, while I do not entirely concur with them, I have left them no reason to complain; for although in some instances the prayer of individual petitioners may not be complied with, the reflection that their interests have been considered, when those of the whole community have been attended to, will, I trust, induce them to confess that the best has been done; for it will not be denied that society in general cannot be benefited without a proportionate advantage to each class—indeed to each individual composing it; and that it is impossible to carry into effect such a measure as this without conferring benefits on all. I am convinced therefore that, if those persons who petitioned for the repeal of particular taxes, shall call to mind those enlightened principles on which this measure is founded—and when they shall look to it with respect to general and not to individual interests they will (even though individually disappointed) approve rather than condemn it. (Hear, hear!) Among those petitions were many from persons, described to be of wealth, of rank, and of high station—the Hon. Member for Surrey in particular dwelt upon the respectability of those whose signatures were attached to the petition presented by him from Lambeth. I shall therefore ask of those respectable petitioners whether, after viewing the matter in the light in which I see it, they will suffer their individual interests to weigh in the balance against those of the community at large. (Hear, hear!) The very circumstance of these petitioners being men of rank, of education, and of high station, ought to influence them in their view of the measure, and compel their acquiescence in that which leads unto the general good. I would say to them—

Incipit ipsorum contra te stare parentum
Nobilitas, claramque facem
Præferre pudendis,

(Cheers.) Thus would I say to them. I would also address the middle classes of life, those in particular who are exposed to the temptation of smuggling; and I would tell them they ought to concur in a measure calculated eventually for their own service, and that they must not say "you are doing nothing for our good," merely because it is not done in their own way. (Cheers.) The advantages which I anticipate from this measure have peculiar weight if applied to Ireland. The misfortunes of that unhappy country are not of recent growth, they are deeply seated, they spring from many roots. Much has been done, but much still remains to be done, for the amelioration of her condition, and nothing can be so well calculated as the proposed measure for the advantage of that above all other parts of the United Kingdom; for there is none so susceptible of benefit from the application of capital to her resources as Ireland. I would therefore say to those who think (as many do), that because we ought not to concede to Ireland one peculiar boon, it is a thousand fold more incumbent on us to grant every other boon in our power to bestow. (Cheers.) I therefore appeal to the interests—I appeal to the generosity—I appeal to the feelings of Hon. Gentlemen, and ask them is it not better to see Ireland raise herself into rank in the scale of nations, rather than to seek our own particular advantages in the first instance, and suffer her to remain inert, distressed, unproductive, (Hear, hear, hear!) for such is the alternative. The population of Ireland is 7,000,000, her net revenue only 3,500,000l. What is the cause of this extraordinary comparative deficit? Undoubtedly the state of that country, to which I have already referred. But the condition of Ireland is improving---she is rising into wealth; capital is extending throughout that country, she is increasing every way in prosperity. Let us therefore but persevere in the liberal course which we have lately adopted towards Ireland, and a very short time only will pass over our heads until her resources will be developed, and her revenue become productive. This is one reason why I maintain we ought to begin here; and should we push this principle to the utmost, we shall lay the foundation of every possible good. Under this impression and this view of the subject I am convinced I shall have the support of those who would otherwise oppose the measure; and I am equally convinced that they will not find fault with it, although not applicable to their own immediate interests. (Hear, hear!) But, Sir, I am prepared to do something with respect to

the Assessed Taxes, which, even though it will affect those persons in the superior classes, will relieve considerably all others. I shall thus, I trust, meet the wishes of the Hon. Member for reading, of the two Hon. Members for Surrey, and of the other Hon. Gentlemen, by this measure, calculated as it is for the relief of the lower classes of society. Among the many objections to the Assessed Taxes, none isgreater than that arising from the vexation to which they subject the people. I never pretend to deny that the vexation, which is common in the collection of all taxes, was a grievance; and I wished as soon as possible to effect its removal. I shall therefore apply myself to those taxes, which although productive of vexation, being not of large amount, can be the more easily spared, and the removal of which must tend to satisfy those on whom they press. The first portion which I propose to reduce is that which it is most easy to evade, and the detection of which evasion is often extremely embarrassing. It may not perhaps be necessary to recapitulate the items, having already I fear exhausted the patience of the House—(No, no !)—they form a long catalogue, many of the items are small, the removal of which will not cost a great deal, yet will do a great deal of good. (Cheers.) I do not wish to trouble the House with the details—(Cheers, and cries of Read, read)—as I fear from their insignificant amount the House will be tempted to laugh; but in compliance with the wish of the House, and as it is necessary they should be mentioned at one time or other in Committee, I shall proceed. First then, there is a sort of four-wheeled carriage, drawn by a pony, which is never possessed by the wealthy, and which pays a tax, not very large to be sure, nor of course very productive to the revenue; yet which those who paid it felt perhaps severely—that tax I mean to repeal altogether—a sacrifice which will cost the country no less a sum than 857*l.* (A laugh) There is another class of persons charged with a tax which is difficult of collection, which is seldom paid, and presses heavily upon those contemplated by it—I mean the tax upon occasional waiters, which produces 1,343*l.* per annum—the whole of which immense amount also I propose to knock off. (Laughter.) The next which I think ought to be repealed is that which is called coach-makers' licenses, amounting to 3541. (A laugh.) The next in order is that upon carriages sold by auction—a most unreasonable impost, and which produces 3,391*l.* There is a tax on mules, to which I next beg leave to call the attention of the Committee. These animals are much employed in those parts of the country in which mines exist, in carrying the ore and in other labours; the annual produce of this tax is only 137*l.* the whole of which I propose to repeal. (Hear! and laughter.) The next item refers to the tax on houses. As the law at present stands, if a man be assessed for in his occupation at the commencement of a year, he is compelled to pay the whole year's tax, even though he quits or surrenders such house immediately after such assessment—I propose, therefore to render him chargeable only for the time during which he shall remain in possession; this reduction will amount to 5,000 l. There is another class of houses which ought to be exempted—I mean those left, not in the occupation, but in charge of on individual: this exemption will cost 4,000 l. In the dairy counties one window free of tax is allowed to each dairy; but the effect of allowing one only to be exempt from duty is this—that where cheese is made, and which process must be carried on in a different house from the dairy, and of course in one requiring light, the window to it must either be paid for, or one window must be made to serve both the dairy and cheese house. I propose, therefore, that to each of these shall be allowed one window free of duty—this reduction of Window Tax will amount to about 1,000 l. annually. There is also a class of farm houses which I think it is unfair should be charged with duty, I mean houses belonging to farms that may be abruptly surrendered to a farmer by a tenant; the consequence of which is not only that the farmer is inconvenienced by the abandonment of the land, but rendered liable to the tax on any houses that may be upon the farm so thrown upon his hands. I wish, therefore, to enable the owner of such property to place a labourer oe other person in any part of such house as he may please, for the purpose of taking care of it without rendering it liable to the payment of tax—this requction will be about 1,000l There is a class of servants connected with husbandry to whom I think a tax ought not to apply, although employed to a certain extent in the capacity of grooms. These persons wear no livery, yet for every such servant his master is obliged to pay the tax. I therefore mean to discontinue it:—(Hear, hear !)—by which a loss of about 3000l. a year will be incurred. There is in the next instance, a small class of farmers throughout the country who are enabled to make a little money by letting their horses for occasional purposes to their neighbours, this subjects them to a duty which I think it hard they should be compelled to pay, and therefore intend to class such horses with those used in the general purposes of husbandry, by which an annual decrease of revenue will occur, amounting to 4000*l.* The next item is that of taxed carts,—(Hear, hear !)—a species of vehicle useful to almost every class of the community, the annual duty on each is 1*l.* 7s., the gross annual produce 18,913.; the whole of which I propose to repeal. (Loud cheers.) The next class of duties in which I mean to propose to effect relief, is one to which allusion was made by many Hon'ble Gentlemen early in the evening, I mean the house tax. The number of persons who pay house tax throughout this country is 527,649, a considerable proportion of whom pay each a rent under 10l, and a tax regulated by the amount of rent, thus, those paying 5l., 6l. 7l., 8l., and 9l., aunually pay a tax of 1s 6d. per pound on the rent. I mean to submit a total repeal of those taxes,—(Cheers.)—a sacrifice of revenue which will amount to 82,600l.; but as it is possible that in order to avail themselves, of such repeal, many persons will nominally reduce their rents, a still further reduction of revenue may be expected. I shall therefore take it at 90,400l., by which repeal 171,709 persons will be relieved from the operation of this tax. (Loud Cheers.) I next come to the duty on windows, and although I do not undertake to apply myself to the relief by it of the upper or minddle classes. I hope I shall be able considerably to relieve the proper classes. The number of persons who pay Window Tax at present is 973,867, of these some pay for houses of 5l. rent and containing fewer than six windows, others 5l. rent and six windows, others 5*l.* rent and upwards, and seven windows. The first of these three classes paid 3s. 3d.; the second 43.; and the next 10s. I propose therefore to relieve from the payment of Window Tax, all persons whose rent is under 10l.; and all whose houses contain not more than seven windows. (Loud Cheers.)—by which 144.697 persons more will be relieved, thus reducing the number of persons liable to this Tax to 635,936 and the Revenue of the Country by no less a sum than 235,000l. I hope therefore (continued the Right Hon. Gentleman) that while I propose to relieve those best able to pay taxes, I shall not be deemed to have been unmindful of those least able to pay. I am covinced that every Hon. Member who hears me will feel gratified at the reflection that his poor neighbours will be relieved not only from payments which they may have felt heavily, but from vexations, perhaps much more irksome. I trust that in thus directing my attention to the burthens of the poorer classes, I shall have enlisted in my cause the feelings of those Honourable Members who advocate repeal, even though the measures I propose may not be those precisely which they themselves recommended. (Hear hear !) The advantages to be derived from the proposed measure are threefold. The amount of Assessed Taxes of which I propose the repeal is 270,000 l.; those affect the poorer classes direcly. The other proposed reductions will by facilitating trade, effect the extension of our commerce, and will strike a death-blow at the giant smuggler. (Loud cheering.) The gross amount of these reductions will be 1,520.000 l, and will cost us in the years 1826 and 1827 something more than 3,000.000. The loss on the remainder of the present year will be about 650,000 l.; the total loss to the Revenue, therefore, between this date and the end of the year 1827, will be about 3,650,000 l.; the surplus amount of which this deficit is to be made good, will amount to something beyond 4,000.000l. which will consequently leave a small balance of 2, or 300,000 l. applicable to contingencies. (Hear, hear, hear !) These, Sir, are the propositions which I have felt it my duty to submit to the Committee; and with these propositions in my hand, I would not fear to enter any assembly of Englishman, and appealing to their justice, to their candour, and to their reason, I hope I might, without overweening confidence or arrogant presumption, feeling that I had done my best for the interests and the advantage of the country, lay some claim to their approbation.—(The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amid loud cheering, which lasted for several minutes).

Mr. H. Sumner gave (as we understood) his hearty approbation to every measure of relief proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleeman, both with reference to Ireland and the poorer classes of this country; but the noise occasioned by the general rush to the doors after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had concluded his statement, was such as to render the Hon. Gentleman's observation inaudible.

Sir H. Pernell was understood to express his satisfaction at the statement generally of the Right Hon. Gentleman, not particularly at the measures contemplated with respect to Ireland.

Mr. Maberly hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would not require of the committee to pledge itself to any Resolution, founded on the statements he had brought forward; for although he (Mr. Maberly) agreed in many of the principles of the Right Hon. Gentleman he considered his practice was at variance with them. The question was simply whether we were or were not about to dispose of our surplus in the best manner? He (Mr. Maberly) thought we were not. He repeated, therefore, his hope, that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not call upon the Committee to pledge itself to any proposition, which in the then state of the House, it was impossible they could understand.

Mr. Sykes said the reduction of the duties on hemp and iron would be hailed by all the commercial interest of the country. It would be a great relief to the shipping interest, and could be of no detriment to the revenue. He was no friend to bounties. He thought they were always pernicious; however, these reductions would be of vast service, and would seem to be bounties to the fishing interest of this country. Amid the many admirable reduction made by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would suggest the reduction of the duties on whale oil also, which would be a loss to the revenue of only 13,000l.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in answer to Mr. Maberly, that he wished to give the fullest explanation of all his reductions and his general system of finance. He said that his resolutions respecting wines, hemp, and the Assessed Taxes, could all at the proper peroid be inquired into and examined, for that the whole should be printed before discussion.

Mr. Bright said be would not concur with nor admire much, many things proposed by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some of them were calculated to add deeply to the distress of the West Indies—and to deteriorate those properties already so much deteriorated—and to increase the vast losses the Colonists had already sustained. He said they were much injured, by taking the whole of the trade of the Refiners of Sugar from them. He also said the regulations on Rum would be of serious injury to these Clonies: The duties on Rum should be reduced to an equality at least with English Spirits—but now it was entirely excluded from consumptions in Ireland and Scotland. He thought this unjust towards the West Indian Colouists, and then some equivalents should be made them. He could not tell how this would be felt there—and what the effect might be, he could not venture to guess.—However, at the proper time, all this should be inquired into and the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer should explain them—when they met him face to face. He was compelled to make these statements, and now he would allude to the eloquent details he had heard on smuggling. The great principle and cause of smuggling was tobacco. In facet smuggling was founded by the Treasury. Let them remove the tax on tabacco—it would be of no injury to the revenue, and two thirds of the smuggling of the entire country would cease. If they did this—only remove one half of the duties on tobacco, smuggling would cease, and there would be no need of the preventive Service. He wished some one would move for a Committee of the House to inquire into these subjects. He knew the West Indians would be alarmed and frightened. If no one else did, he would move for a Committee unless some of the propositions of that night were much modified.

Mr. W. Smith said, though he agreed with the general system adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had many objections against some propositions made that evening; however he would have other opportunities of explaining them.

Colonel Davies eulogised the very able and luminous speech of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He then made some remarks on foreign smuggling, and concluded by praising their liberal principles adopted with respect to our trade and commerce, that placed the country in its present state of unexampled prosperity.

Mr. Hobhouse thought the greatest credit was due to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the liberal and enlightened principles which he adopted. Yet, he thought at present he might do more and go further with them. He then alluded to the reductions on Foreign Wines, and he thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have done better if instead of making the reductions six and four, he had equalised them and made them five. He was perfectly sure the country would not be satisfied with the partial reductions in the Assessed Taxes.

Mr. J. Smith said the cause of our great prosperity was our national honor and faith. He always spoke with respect to that good principle—our great policy. However, he thought the West Indian interests were exceedingly oppressed. And he agreed with the Hon. Member for Westminister in his opinion on the Assessed Taxes. He concluded by saying our great prosperity was founded upon our national honor and faith.

Mr. H. Davis spoke a few words on smuggling; among which he stated that 1200l. per cent. was made on some of the articles.

Mr. Alderman Thompson thought the duties on brandy and tobacco should be reduced. He approved and was glad of the reduction on hemp; and when he heard of that on iron, he owned it surprised him; but he was not alarmed at it.

Mr. Hume said he was astonished no notice had been taken of our immense military establishment, which, with its contingencies, cost the country the immense sum of 17 millions, and without them 15 milions and a half. He owned they had increased every year in the revenues of the country, and he was proud to congratulate the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer on the success of the true and liberal policy he had adopted. He had laid down these principles for himself—he had acted upon them—and they contributed greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the country. However he wished the duties were taken off brandy and tobacco. In smuggling tobacco was the great bulk of every cargo; there might be a few other commodities—but smuggling rested on it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would find, if he wished to put an end to smuggling, that he had stopged short too soon. Though he deserved the thanks of the country and every credit for what he had done, he stopped short too soon—and he would find, upon inquiry, that, without reducing the duties on tobacco, in pulling down smuggling he had done nothing. He then alluded to the duties on spirits, and said, if the West Indies were not put on the same footing with England, it would be a manifest breach of faith. He thought 50 per cent. should be taken from malt, and 50 per cent. from tobacco. It could by no means injure the revenue, and would prevent smuggling. He would refer to the years 1794,796, and 1798 to prove this, when the population was three times lese at the present time, the consumption of these articles was greater. He wishes these principles and practices so long deemed absurd, should be applied to malt and tobacco. They found in Ireland, that a duty of 2s. on spirits produced more to the revenue than a duty of 5s. from the increased consumption. With regard to tobacco, the duties on it should be reduced as far as possible. It was the very cause and substance of smuggling. He concurred entirely with the general principles established and acted upon by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and he was happy to admit the good he had done, but he regretted that he stopt short and did not do more. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by oondemning the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Huskisson said, that it was a subject of much congratulation to his Right Hon. Friend, to find the praise bestowed from all sides of the House upon the commercial principles on which he was acting, and the reduction of the public burdens which he had at the same time afforded. He was glad to hear his Hon. Friend (Mr. Alderman Thompson) say, in allusion to the trade in which he was engaged (the iron) that he had no fear of the foreign competitor. It was certainly not necessary for the British miner, that the foreign duties should be upheld; but, nevertheless, they had a great tendency to keep a great fluctuation in the market price, which interested the manufacturer in a serious degree and incidentally the shipping interest. It must be recollected that the superior quality of some foreign iron rendered it essential for the British manufacturer in the wide range of many of his improvements. He entirely concurred in the propriety of a revision of the whole of their prohibitory duties, for the purpose of rendering them better adapted to the real commercial protection of the country. (Hear.) With respect to the West Indian interest, it was quite impossible to retain the sugar bounties, which had no other operation than to rise the price and impose a useless tax on the consumer, without benefitting the colonies. The reduction on the coffee duties would, he had no doubt, be found very beneficial. He remembered that when he had been the means of reducing the coffee duty from 2s. 4d-apound to 4d. only, the large consumption immediately augmented the previous amount of revenue. (Hear, hear.) This would be not only an advantage to the country, but also to the West India interests, who must, besides, sensibly feel the reduction in rum from 10s. 6d. to 8s. He admitted the present extent in the smuggling traffic in brandy, hollands, and whiskey, but the Committee must see how the reduction in British spirits which formed the great consumption of the laboring class's drink in this country unless when cheap and deleterious brandy was smuggled in upon them, would repress the contraband trade in hollands and brandy, and give further play to the rum and home trade. Then, as to rum, the Honourable Gentleman intimated, that unless the duties on rum were lowered to that of British spirits, there would be no consumption of rum. The fact was, that rum had always been at a higher duty, and therefore any argument so founded must fail. While, on the other hand, the duties on rum had always borne a comparison rather favorable to that article when considered in

reference to other spirits not of British manufacture. The Hon. Member for Bristol complained of the remaining effects of the restrictive system. He hoped to give that Hon. Gentleman and the House, a large measure of relief in regard to the restrictions in our colonial mercantile policy, before the end of the Sessions. It was not for his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to go into that branch of the subject. But the measures to which he now referred, were equally important in their tendency, to forward the general improvement in the financial and mercantile regulations, though they would not come before the house in the shape of questions of taxation. In answer to the observations of the Honourable Member for Aberdeen, with respect to the reducing the duties on tobacco, however he might be disposed to coincide with them, yet he must remind that Honourable Member of the caution given in homely phrase by his Right Honourable Friend—that you must not ride a free horse to death. Did the Committee consider what would be the effect of reducing, as had been proposed, the duties on coals, half the duty on malt, and two thirds of the duty on tobacco—the last of which amounted to three millions of itself. Must not the country feel deep alarm at a sudden reduction of the revenue to that amount? He concurred in the propriety of reducing the tobacco duties, so that the revenue might be benefitted by the increased consumption to the amount which would be lost by lessening the duties. But the Hon. Member should remember, that the country only possessed a given power of consumption; and nothing could be so visionary as to suppose that the Government might with safety at once, and without hesitation or delay, remit all the duties upon every article which had a tending encourage smuggling or to check the consumption. He was not insensible to the evils of smuggling. But the Government owed other duties to the public credit and to the general interests of the country, which prevented them from going farther at present. He complimented the Hon. Alderman behind him (Thompson) upon the spirit which he had shown in a case in which his interests were likely to be touched, and hoped that when he (Mr. Huskisson) came, in the course of the Session, to propose measures which would as greatly affect the interests of other Members, he should find, that whether they dealt in tin, or copper, or brass, or any other commodity, they were all ready to follow his good example, and rely with the same confidence on the good intentions and wisdom of the Government.

Mr. E. Ellice was greatly, although not entirely satisfied with the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He agreed with the opinions of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Hume) about the Sinking Fund, but that measure ought to be discussed by itself. He was sorry that foreign iron should be the only article selected by Ministers out of the numerous others on which the duties were so high as almost to amount to a prohibition. Brass, lead, tin &c. had thus risen to a high price extremely disadvantageous to the consumer. It was desirable if possible to get rid of the unequal duties imposed on the different spirits distilled in Scotland, England, and Ireland. He thought the West India interest had not been fairly dealt with. He thought something ought to be done for the sugar trade. All Europe was concerned in the sugar markets, and the price was regulated by the price in all the markets of the world. It was a question whether throwing open the trade, (and he was convinced the West India merchants would derive more advantage from it,) would not be more productive than petty restrictions. In the experiments the Right Honourable Gentleman had resorted to with respect to wine and spirits, he was convinced the Right Honourable Gentleman was influenced by liberal policy, which would answer the public expectation and interests of the country. The Hon. Member concluded by repeating his thanks to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the very liberal line of policy which he had adopted, and by assuring him that if he (the Chancellor) would only pursue that excellent course to its end, and remove the most pressing burthen of the country, he would entitle himself to the gratitude, the estsem, and respect of his country.—(Cheers from all sides.)

Mr. Whitmore could prove that a bounty, not merely of three, but of six shillings, was given of West India Sugar. This was inconsistent with the liberal principles of commercial policy entered on by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The duties on all wines ought to be equalized. Portugal enjoyed a monstrous monopoly from us in this article—it was most absurd—our ports ought to be thrown open to the free consumption of all wines, the monopoly was as injurious to the traders, as to the consumers. Another grievance, was the Corn Laws. He hoped the House would give this last system all the considerable which its importance demanded.

Mr. Bernal suggested that the West India interest ought to be relieved by the regulation of the duty on rum. The rectification of that spirit ought to be permitted in this country if it should be found consistent with general interests. The reduction of the duty on British spirits would injure the rum trade, for who would buy rum for eight or nine shillings a gallon, while they could get British spirits for five shillings. It should be remembered too, that every article necessary for out fitting to or consumption in the West Indies, had risen much in price. He hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would in relation to the West India trade, equalize the duties and benefits. That Right Hon. Gentleman had said nothing about reducing the war duties on sugar. He trusted that would be reduced—sugar was at present known to the poorer classes only as a luxury used on some unfrequent festival. The labouring class scarcely knew the use of it—the reduction of the duty would introduce it among the comforts of the humblest order.

Sir Hussey Vivian expressed extreme pleasure at the excellent, luminous, and liberal speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Robertson was surprised that the duty on the manufacture of Cotton was not removed; he trusted the Cyder Duty would be reduced. (Cries for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in that exhausted state of the House, he would trouble them with very few observations. He would not at that time go into a detail of the question, whether the duty on sugar ought to be continued or removed. He should however, feel most willing to listen at all times to any observations which may come from Gentleman interested in that trade. As to the article of rum the West India interest could not be placed in point of duty, on the same footing with British interests in British spirits. British spirits were regulated by the price of native corn, and it was a fact very easy to be proved, that in consequence of the excess of the price of corn over that of sugar the prime cost of British spirits was considerably higher than that of rum, so that with the difference of the prime cost being counterbalanced by the difference in duty, both articles came to the consumer at an equal price for their intrinsic value. He would submit his resolution on the subject in the course of the night, and bring in a Bill at another moment. In the course of its progress he should be happy to receive the advice and suggestion of any Honourable Member. He was not wedded to his own opinion, but was open to conviction founded on sound arguments and admitted facts; till then he should not trouble the House with farther details!—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gordon thought that the West India Trade was not entitled to a bounty on Sugar after it had been taken away from the other interests concerned in that trade.

Mr. Ellice thought the House ought to rest satisfied with the very satisfactory statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Alderman Wood complained that the reduction of the Window Tax was too limited. The duty on Beer which bore so heavily on the poor, ought to be repealed in toto.

Mr. Huskisson explained.

Mr. Wilson expressed his surprise at the objections made by Hon. Members; it had been said that a willing horse ought not to be ridden to death. (Hear.) Now he was of opinion that his Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer was most willing to do every thing in his power to relieve the burthens of the country—(cheers,)—he had already done so—(cheers,)—he did not want to be spurred by Gentlemen opposite—(Hears, and a laugh,)—he had most honourably commenced his career of liberal policy, and would pursue it with the same safe and steady speed to the good of the country's prosperity. (Hear, hear!)

The Resolutions were then put and carried. The House resumed and went into successive Committees again on the several Bills for the reduction of the Excise Duties and Assessed Taxes, The Resolutions on which having been carried *nem. con.* were ordered to be reported to-morrow. The House then resumed again and passed to the Orders of the Day. Reports of the Committee of Supply were brought up and agreed to. The House went into a Committee on the Weights and Measures Bill. On the Speaker's returning to the Chair.

Mr. Hume moved for numerous returns relative to the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, Military Barracks, and Magazines.

The Return having been ordered, the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

☞ *See Supplement.*

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

'The candles you sold me last were very bad,' said Suett to a tallow chandler. 'Indeed, sir, I am very sorry for that.' 'Yes, do you know they burnt to the middle, and would then burn! *no longer*.' 'Good heavens, you surprise me, what, sir, did they go out.' 'No, sir, no; they *burnt shorter*.

An Irish Judge noted for his parsimony, one day while mounted on a miserable half-starved Rosinante, met Joynt Parsons, whom (as knowing in horse flesh) he consulted as to the unfortunate condition of his steed. "Sir," says he, "I have tried every thing with him that could be thought of, what would you recommend?" "W[illegible]," replied the lawyer, "it is hard to say; but has your Lordship ever tried him with a feed of oats?"

Personal Security.—"Will you do me a favour," says young George Brooks to his wealthy friend, Simon Hanson. "What is it, George?" says Hanson. "I wish you to lend me a hundred pounds, Sir," replies George. "Call at my counting-house," rejoined Hanson. George was not long in paying his respects. "What security can you give me, young gentlemen?" "My own personal security, Sir," "Very well; get in here," says Hanson, lifting up the lid of a large iron-chest. "Get in there!" exclaimed George in astonishment; "what for?" "Why, that is the place where I always keep my securities.

When to leave off Drinking.—When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off; you have had *enough*. When you look at a distant object, and appear to see *two*, leave off; you have had *too much*. When you knock over your glass, spill your wine upon the table, or are unable to recollect the words of a song you have been in the habit of singing for the last dozen years, leave the company; you are getting *troublesome*. When you nod in the chair, fall over the hearthrug, or lurch on your neighbour's shoulder, go to bed; *you are drunk*—*Economist*

Caution against a light Woman.—*In Berrow's Worcester Journal* is an advertisement from a deserted husband, cautioning the tradesmen of that city against giving his wife, Mary Anne, credit for any article whatever, "as she has an ample allowance for clothes and pocket-money." He thus describes her:—"The said Mary Anne Corfield is between forty and fifty years of age a fair, fat, florid complexion, and weighs *seventeen stone!*"

Causes of the changes in national manners.
From the Abbé de St. Pierre.

1. THE manners of a nation change by the more or less wealth both of private persons and the state.

2. By great improvements in arts and trades relative to the ease and convenience of life.

3. By the increase of certain branches of trade.

4. By a greater attachment to glory than pleasure, or by a greater attachment to pleasure than glory,

5. By opinions on the supreme excellency of different kinds of glory.

6. Sometimes this change of manners may proceed from a genius of a powerful elocutions, though fanatical: fanatice have an overbearing eloquence, and among the ignorant fanaticism spreads as it were by contact.

7. Long wars, either intestine or foreign, may produce these changes of manners.

8. The manners of a nation may be influenced by those of a nation, which, by success in war, has acquired the dominion over it.

9. New manners and new usages particularly spring up from new institutions, for the recompense of such virtues and talents as are most useful to society. Men naturally seek after distinction, and this is never more effectually obtained than in posts and employments: now, if this substantial distinction be attainable without having any greater share of useful abilities or virtues than the bulk of mankind, and money will do the business, by purchasing those posts and employments, (as they are all made a market of) it is not at all strange that in our kingdom [France] riches should be much more valued than any virtues, or the most useful talents. But should some minister, the tender father of the people, warmed with a magnanimous goodness, break through the obstructions of combined incapacity and vice, and suppress among us that execrable venality of posts and employments; if in order to fill them with worthy subjects, he should in each principal profession erect different classes of different ages; and that they who distinguish themselves by their abilities and virtues might be precisely known; if a commission of well-conducted inquiry and examination were established, soon should we see a very great change in our opinions, of what is more or less esteemable, and consequently in the nation's manners.

10. Military men, about the year 1600, were more acquainted with fatigue than in 1740: beside the weight of their defensive arms, their offensive were heavier; if they ate with the same pleasure still it was with fewer preparatives, and less daintiness.

11. When it came to be observed that the loss of a battle did not draw after it the loss of a province, if any fortified places remained, every prince fell to fortifying, that he might not be stripped of his territories all in one day, and the horse being of little use in taking towns, that corps has been retrenched, and the foot increased.

12. For courage our military men are little inferior to what they were in 1600; that quality has been pretty well kept in use by our continual foreign wars; it may even be said, that there is now a greater emulation among the officers than in 1600, there being more posts, more commission, more governments, and more pensions to bestow.

13. But as yet no commission is established for the proper distribution of these rewards, and the minister regards only the recommendations of his favourites of both sexes, or the attachment of the competitors to him; worthless men are preferred over officers of unexceptionable merit, which is a vile discouragement, and very much damps the useful spirit of emulation; accordingly distinction in the discharge of duty has little share of their thoughts; to wriggle into favour with the ministers, their minions, the women, and even with the ministers clerks, is the main business.

14. As there is no European court, which has such a multitude of favours to bestow, so in ours, above all others, it is necessary to endeavour, by every fetch of adulation and compliance, to please; that it may be said no courtiers come up to ours for external politeness; and courtiers living more at Paris, than at Versailles, the inhabitants, of Paris are seen insensibly to imbibe every part of their polite deportment.

15. But do not be mistaken, this politeness is mere outside; for those very men who embrace, who praise a courtier in favour, and protest an inviolable devotedness to him, shall, the next moment, do him an ill turn; and indeed it is only your unexperienced country-gentlemen, who take a courtier's compliments for sterling.

16. Yet it must be owned, that however light this coin of external politeness may be, it is of no small use in conversation; for of the necessity of mutually saying every day things disagreeable to one another, were we to declare our real thoughts, and the necessity of a few polite reciprocations of polite deceit, the latter is much preferable, with an allowance to the knowing of large deductions from the esteem expressed by such politeness.

17. Further, it is not at all strange that courtiers should be hackneyed in dissimulation and deceit, otherwise how could they live easy one with another, being always in competition for posts, employments, governments, esteem, favours, and every one conceiting himself to have more merit than any of the candidates? Frankness would be productive of continual brawls and quarrels.

18. Our court-ladies, like low-thoughted women, delight in ornament and splendor: and they being a rule to other ladies, and likewise to the courtiers, elegance and richness of dress are become a merit at court. This futile taste Lewis XIV. had imbibed in his childhood, and to be the first in some striking fashion was the study of every one; not a few carried these expenses to a most culpable excess, wronging the industrious tradesman; if they ingratiated themselves with those whose notice they aimed at in such magnificence, they were very easy about the contempt of the honest part of mankind, the distresses and imprecations of their creditors.

19. The expense of furniture and the table runs much higher than threescore years ago, and from the continual improvements in the arts administering to ease and luxury, they will continue to increase. The bulk of the rich, in the want of distinguishing talents, stick at nothing to distinguish themselves by monstrous expenses; a man of wealth is very often stupid enough to set himself above the man of virtue and abilities, with a slender fortune; living in a stately palace, amidst silk and velvet, paintings, sculptures, gold and silver, and gems, he of course must be a great deal superior to a virtuous man, who has nothing of all this finery; this is the usual judgment of the vulgar, and it is surprising, what numbers of quality are vulgar in this point.

20. At the beginning of the last century, coaches came into fashion, and for some time in all Paris they scarce amounted to a hundred, and were used only by ladies of the highest distinction. As Paris in 1658 was not properly paved, and the dirt-carts not sufficient for clearing the streets, there was no going abroad but on horse back and booted, and the halfboots and gilded spurs were a long time used in common visits; even they who had neither coach nor saddle-horse visited in white half-boots. The first coach with glass windows, and a glass in the front, was brought from Brussels in the year 1660, by the prince of Condé; since which, many improvements have been made in them for ease and ornament; how these vehicles have heightened luxury and softness, besides the unhappy effects of them on the health and vigour, as diminishing the exercise of the body! it is this diminution of exercise, and the increase of feasting, which have introduced those complaints of vapours, weak nerves, vertigoes, and other kinds of indisposition of common among the rich and indolent.

21. In the civil wars every one wore a sword, especially officers and gentry; many citizens likewise, in order to pass for officers or gentlemen, or at least for persons above the commonalty, also stuck a sword by their side, and have since kept it as an ornament; and now in a profound peace wear it in visits, and even at a church, which is both inconvenient and ridiculous; for where is the great difference between carrying a blunderbuss to church, or a visiting, and to go to those places with a sword dangling at their heels? beside, the sword, at present, is become so common, as not to be the distinction of a real gentleman; these are the remains of our civil wars: the custom of wearing swords may see its periods, as that of the half-boots and gilded spurs; but it would be proper that the gentleman should be distinguished from the commoner by some mark, as a white silk flower embroidered on his coat.

22. The year 1648 was the æra of card-playing at court. Cardinal Mazarin played deep, and with finesse, and easily drew in the king and queen to countenance this new entertainment, that every one who had any expectation at court, learned to play at cards. Soon after the humour changed, and games of chance came into vogue, to the ruin of many considerable families; this was likewise very destructive to health, for besides the various violent passions it excited, whole nights were spent at this execrable amusement; the worst of all was, that card playing, which the court had taken from the army, soon spread from the court into the city, and from the city pervaded the country-towns. Before this there was something of improving conversation, every one was ambitious of qualifying himself for it, by reading of ancient and modern books; memory and reflection were much more exercised. On the introduction of gaming, men likewise left off tennis mall, billiards, and other gymnastic sports, and they are become what we see them, weaker and more sickly, more ignorant, less polished, and more dissipated.

23. The women, who till then had commanded respect, accustomed men to treat them familiarly by spending the whole night with them at play; they are often under a necessity of borrowing either to play; or to pay their losings; and how very ductile and complying they are to those of whom they must borrow, is well known.

24. This gaming is one of the greatest banes of the state; several trials have been made for suppressing games of chance, but I do not know whether to bring this about, all card-playing, all gaming, and playing of any kind, should not be totally proscribed; a continual observation of moderation being more difficult than at once absolutely to break with all kind of play.

25. The selling of posts has extinguished the greatest part of our emulation to acquire the talents requisite for them; as money makes a counsellor, a president, or master of requests, without regard to birth or ability, the worthless sons of financiers and merchants are preferred even to worthy noblemen, but who have not wherewith to purchase: hence two evils, the number of financiers increases, to the multiplication of usury and oppresion; and the sons of wealthy merchants, instead of continuing the commerce of their fathers, which was a national advantage, are proud of investing themselves with the gown. Thus infamous and detrimental is the present path to the employments and dignities of the law.

26. This same venom of corruption in 1650 crept into the military employments: age, experience, services, or tried courage, were not required in a colonel: money stood instead of every thing; the ecclesiastical employments about the houshold were likewise sold: and this has likewise been extended to the navy and ordnance, that one day it must inevitably prove a principal cause of the nation's overthrow, unless it be our happiness soon to have a prince who will generously annul that pestiferous sale of posts and employments.

27. Every thinking person must know, that the chief way to avoid hell and obtain Paradise, is to do no wrong, no hurt to husband, wife, servants, masters, or stranger, as displeasing to God: that the second way is, to procure them all the comforts and good things in our power, as acceptable to Him; yet, in conformity to the usage of our forefathers, which also owe their rise to an ancient ignorance, those two essential ways above mentioned are neglected, and we have recourse to ways incomparably less efficacious: a multitude of ceremonies, long recitation of prayers, fastings, pilgrimages, for which neither the poor nor the ignorant, nor our neighbours, or they whom we have wronged or hurt, are a whit the better.

28. Tavern-excesses, which had been carried very far, thank God, are much abated, by a sensible custom which has taken place among reputable people, of supping at each other's houses; to ingurgitate a pail of wine, elephant like, is no longer matter of boast; this reformation is a little owing to the sudden deaths of many sots, who, when in the flower of their age, could relish only strong liquors.

29. The infinite variety of enjoyments and diversions in Paris, has so lamentably corrupted our youth, that most of them, whose condition will allow of indolence, soon grow out of conceit with study and application, and throw themselves into the arms of intoxicating voluptuousness. For this we may thank the deficiency of our laws, in not recompensing those who distinguish themselves among their equals by such labours as are useful to society; and this is the particular view with which I wrote for erecting a commission of inquiry, that when employments of the superior classes are vacant, they may be filled up by the most capable of the inferior class, or that honours or pensions may be conferred on the most deserving of each class.

30. Our men of erudition, for fourscore years past, have busied themselves more in the curious than the useful part of sciences, and our wits have exhausted themselves, only in tinsel decorations of their works, adapting them to the vitiated mode of the general taste. We are but just beginning to see, that to please is not sufficient, but that writers must likewise be of greater benefit to their readers than all preceding authors, modern or ancient. They have, indeed, given their cotemporaries a transitory delight; and I wish those of our times would see, that the substance of their contest for preference and excellency does not lie in the brilliancy of wit, or energy of diction, or fertility of invention, but in producing works of solid and lasting advantage to the state, not only increasing the happiness of the present age, but conducing likewise to that of posterity. Here our reason, as yet, is very weak.

THE HERMIT IN ITALY, &c.

By M. de Jouy. 12mo. 3vols. London 1825.

"A Piedmontese nobleman, the Count de S——, was pointed out to me as being a regular frequenter of the house. Two officers of the 7th regiment of hussars, then stationed at Turin, aware of my recent arrival from Paris, entered into conversation, and told me who he was, in answer to my questions relating to this strange and severe-looking man. For nearly ten years the Count de S—— has spoken to no one. With the point of his knife he indicates what he wishes to be served with. He frequently rides on horseback, and frequents theatres and public walks; but nothing has ever been able to force him into a breach of the oath of eternal silence which he swore at the age of twenty. At that age he had the misfortune to commit some indiscretion that occasioned a duel, in which his most intimate friend fell, and he resolved from that moment never to utter another word, and no effort, no persuasion has been able to break his resolution."

Police.—"About six years since, a robbery of some magnitude was committed at Turin. Two daring robbers and who had not until that time passed for robbers, introduced themselves into the house of a wealthy individual, through the means of a false key. They were arrested, tried, and condemned to ten years of hard labour. They are now employed in digging the earth about the fortifications of Alexandria, nor can any thing be more just; but at the trial, the false key being seized, it was ascertained to the fabrication of a poor devil of a lock-smith, who in making it after a model, thought he was engaged in honest labour for honest persons. Implicated in the guilt, he was condemned to five years of hard labour. When he had finished his time, he applied for work, and was repulsed on all sides. Most of the mayors objected to his establishing himself in their districts. Not knowing what to do with himself, he built the cottage you observe on the borders of two twonships, in the hope that each of the two mayors would consider him as a resident in the district of his neighbour. There he lived as well as he could, upon the little he gained by shoeing horses and mending carriages; but he was constantly in fear about his wretched residence. At last the poor devil was so miserable that he regretted the gallies, and without resources, without any places of repose, he forged another false key, broke into a house, pretended that his object was robbery, and did in fact get possession of some unimportant articles, and made no effort to conceal himself from the researches of justice. He was arrested, brought before the Court of Assizes, where he was regarded as a convict for the second time. He confessed very frankly the crime and its motives, and was condemned for twelve months' imprisonment; his punishment will expire in about two months, and I have been told that on his liberation the government will oblige some one of the mayors to receive him in his district. Can you imagine a situation more deserving of pity and of interest?'—'No,' said I to him; 'but since the administration of justice is left to man, he must have his faults; his nature is not the less divine.' - - -

"The next day, being desirous of visiting the church of the *Consolata*, which I had hitherto overlooked in my perambulations of the town, I went there at an early hour, and was surprised with the gilding, marbles, and beautiful grand altar. What struck me the most was, a mode of devotion hitherto unwitnessed by me. It is impossible to imagine the great number of *ex-votos* which fill the walls of the church, both above and below. Let any extraordinary event take place, whether fortunate or unfortunate, and it is made the subject of a little picture, which is then presented to the Virgin, and all who take any interest in these events to prostrate themselves before the pictures. Sometimes a man is represented as tumbling from a window, a horse is running away, deformed children are in the act of birth, carriages overturning, legs and arms broken, boats sinking, and every other sort of accident is painted in these wretched daubs—in comparison of which, the most miserable sign-painting is a Raphael's work. Whilst I was walking in the church, a female devotee was looking for the sexton, to give him a portrait to be hung upon the walls. Was it the portait of a friend? No. Of a sister or brother? No. Of a lover? You are still in the dark. It was the portrait of a little dog, which had just recovered from a severe fit of illness!"

From Turin we have gone to Genoa, where our anchorite says—

"I was quite dazzled with gazing on the accumulated magnificence of ages, the profusion of white marble from Carrera, and yellow marble from the Sierra Morena. In the days of Genoa's glory her wealth was so great, that not only was she free from debt, but she drew a revenue of more than thirty millions from her Swiss and Italian territories. I questioned my guide as to what I ought to

believe relative to certain proverbs not very favourable to the Genoese, such as, 'It takes three Jews to make a Genoese;' and this: 'A mountain without wood, a sea without fish, women without modesty, and men without honour.'—'Ah! Sir,' said he, shrugging his shoulders, 'there is a good deal of truth in all that. So long as I was in the service of M. Durazzo, I used to see all the most distinguished persons of the city, which is better known to me by its inhabitants than by its monuments. I agree that the Genoese are very sharp in business; that the mountains are not covered with trees; that no other city is so dear; that the sea is not very well stocked with fish; and that the ladies do not particularly dislike gallantry. But if it requires three Jews to make one G[illegible]ese, it requires three Genoese to make one of *your* generals or contractors.' The retort was well deserved by me, and I had nothing to reply. - - -

"I stopped for a moment before a barber's shop, where a crowd of persons was standing and there was quite enough, as I learned from a bystander, to excite their curiosity and their laughter. A single barber undertook to shave a dozen Jews at once; he rubbed their beards over with a green drug called *mardocheo*; as the drug burnt away the hair, the barber scraped off the rest with a bit of lath. But the paste being a very burning nature, attacked the skin before the barber could change from one to the other. The scene was excessively ludicrous: here a Jew screaming with pain, and there the barber sweating with the labour;—the one cursing the other,—the other cursing hinself,—the spectators laughing at all."

But we have, since seeing this, travelled to Parma: "The library is worth the attention of the curious, and contains all the works printed by Bodoni. I paid a visit to this extraordinary man, who has contributed so much to the advancement of typography. He was a member of the *corps législatif* during Buonaparte's time, but he did not appear to be greatly affected by that honour. When I visited him, he was engaged in printing an edition of Homer, on vellum, only two copies of which had been struck off—one for Napoleon, and the other for the King of Bavaria. I was accompanied by an officer of the French army, who happened to be attached to the mission in Parma, and who, being little versed in any thing except the art of war, had the bad taste to admire nothing in the Homer except the beauty of the parchment. I never saw a more expressive glance of the eye than the printer threw upon me when he heard this opinion. Unhappily, Bodoni was a devotee, and extremely timid; his editions are all *expurgati*. The only French work which his presses have produced, is the poem on religion, by the gallant Cardinal de Bernis."

We have here recorded, a fine saying of Napoleon, on visiting an academy: "Young men (said he,) every hour of time lost, is just one chance of misfortune laid up for the future. I do not call that lost time which is spent in rational amusement, but that which is spent in doing nothing."

M. Jouy returns to general subjects:

"The Tuscans are an interested people. The greediness after profit is such amongst the lower classes of shopkeepers, that they adulterate their merchandize so much as to render it almost intolerable. Milk, cheese, and butter, are always in peril under the hands of a Florentine shopkeeper. It is impossible to meet with good butter except at the *cascine*, or dairies, and then the price is higher than at Paris. The grocers are not exempt from the imputation of these mixtures and adulterations of their goods. I bought from one of them some brown sugar, which would not dissolve in the mouth, and, on examination, I found that nearly one-third part consisted of powdered marble which had been mixed up with it. Yet they are excessively punctual in the outward ceremonies of religion; and, whenever they remove from one place toanother, a large cross or a madonna, are always stuck up at full length in the cart.

"I recollect to have seen, one day, in the house of an old countess, a large tomb, nearly six feet in length and two in breadth, which contained a figure of our Saviour, guarded by three or four sculptured soldiers. This was an object of her daily adoration."

Of Rome and the Roman faith, he relates, that his guide, a man of a superior class, "inquired into my motives for visiting Rome: 'Mere curiosity,' I replied. 'Ah, Sir, your curiosity will be but poorly satisfied. You will witness none of those splendid celebrations which I recollect during the pontificate of Pius VII, and in the beginning of his successor's reign. It is all over with the Church! Piety is extinct; the times are past when temporal sovereigns counted it a glory to augment the patrimony of St. Peter. The convents are deserted, and the wealthiest abbeys despoiled.' 'But,' I asked, 'is there nothing, then, to see at Rome?' 'No, Sir; nothing, except Pagan antiquities. The clergy no longer enjoy that ease, which was their lot before the Holy Father was a victim of so much suffering. I myself, destined to be a canon of Saint John de Lateran, am now obliged to turn private tutor. Formerly there were in Italy two hundred and forty-eight episcopal, and forty metropolitan sees, making so many diocesses; and very few of these sees were in the nomination of sovereigns. Out of one hundred and twentyeight in the kingdom of Naples, the King nominates to twenty five only, and similar proportion with all the rest. One must have had very slight interest indeed with the cardinals and prime secretary, to die without having been made a bishop.' Having said this, and wished the French Government at the devil, for having blighted his fair prospects, he uttered a short prayer, and fell asleep."

"Time, and the modern Romans, have nobly avenged the cause of Carthage. We seek for Rome in Rome, and find nothing but ruins. How often, after wandering about without object or end, in the streets of the city, have I returned to my apartments, saddened at the sight of so much abjectness, where once there was so much grandeur! It is in Rome more than any where else that one is struck with the nothingness of human vanity. If, in walking along the triumphal way, I thought of that pomp, which once invested the consuls who had saved the republic, my reveries were constantly distributed by some procession of penitents; did the name and character of Cato pass upon my recollections it was sure to be driven thence by the sight of an abbé or a priest making love to some passing damsel; the noble self-mortification of Mutius Scævola was contrasted with the act of a popish soldier holding an umbrella over his head to protect him from the sun; a quack retails his poor tricks on the spot where once stood the tribune, from which issued an eloquence that awed the world; some antiquated coquette trades in love, in the very mansion of Lucretia; shameless mothers improve the charms of their daughters to their highest value, where the virtuous crime of Virginius rescued his child from the brutal lusts of Appius; the people-king is now little else than a people-mendicant, and prostitution has raised her throne in the temple of Vesta. All the perished wealth—all the rare creations of art and genius—all the places and their proud solitude, bear less a witness of Roman grandeur than they carry an insult to Roman degradation."

The Pasquinades are still extremely popular.

"'When Pius VII. was made pope, in the midst of great disturbances in Italy, the day after he arrived at Rome, Pasquin gave this anagram of his name, *Chiaramonti: Roma China-ti*, (Rome, humble thyself.) Pius, having placed the word 'Pax' above his arms, Pasquin would have it that the letters were initials for *Peggiore Assai, dieci volti, i. e.* x., (a great deal worse by ten times.') Whilst I was at Rome, it was reported that the villa Borghese was about to be sold, and Pasquin, alluding to Paul V., who built it, and Paulina the present princess, said, *Paulus fecit, Paulina defecit.* When the news of the defeat of Moscow (in Italian *Mosca*) arrived at Rome, the malicious statue had this epigram, *Di Mosca Mosca*, (Silence on Moscow,) and bore at the same time, the picture of Napoleon riding on a crab. One of the best Pasquinian epigrams is the following: Canova on the tomb of Alfieri, had represented Italy in tears, dressed in the ancient mode. Pasquin observe:

Qnesta volta Canova la sbagliata:
Tu l'ai fatta, vestitaed è spogliata.

"(This time, Canova, you have made a mistake; you have represented her dressed, when in truth she is stripped.) The following is of a later date: Pius VII., having banished some of the cardinals, who declared in favour of Napoleon, Pasquin made them speak in these words:

Padre San to in che mai abbiam peccato?
L'hai onto, e l'abbiamo leccata.

"(In what, holy father, have we erred?—you anointed, and we licked him.) The French police did not take all the witticisms of Pasquin in good part, and more than once intercepted his publications; and in such cases, instead of retiring from the field, he distributed his epigrams by the post."

The author's description of a Parmesan Naturalist, brings the reader into acquaintance with an original:—

"During my residence at Parma, I had sedulously courted my travelling companion; he joined to the usual vivacity of an Italian, a disdain of the human species, which was not with him an affectation, but a genuine originality. On the other hand, all irrational animals were the objects of his constant admiration.

"'How very unjust men are!' said he to me, one day. 'If, before they condemn those species in which human pride affects to recognize mere instinct, they would only examine the use to which they put their own boasted reason, I think it would perplex them to decide

on which side lies the superiority. I admit that nothing else than instinct is necessary to stimulate two bulls to a combat for the same cow, or two dogs to fight for their prey; whilst it requires a progression of improvements and discoveries to bring together, in hostile array, two armies of three hundred thousand men, who are to destroy each other they know not wherefore. Give all due honour, then, to your vaunted reason. We are proud of the very thing which ought to make us blush; and the meanness of our actions puts to shame the pompo sity of our pretensions. Recollect what an old Greek philosopher (whose name I have forgotten—such is the nature of human memory) once said: "Men go about boasting that they are the most beautiful of all created things, and yet they conceal their beauty under the spoils, and borrow the dress of those very beings whose ugliness they censure." Still further—it is a proverb, "Ugly as a monkey;" and yet of all animals the monkey is that which most resembles a man. Philosophers admit that man, in his natural state, is scarcely more intelligent than the animals:—they should have said, much less so. It is thought, that the instinct of domestic animals is greatly improved by intercourse with men:—fine improvement! that of exchanging the instinct of liberty for that of slavery. But their liberty is still dearer to them than it is to us. I remarked this the other day when looking at a troop of learned dogs in the neat square of Parma. They were clothed in tawdry rags, in imitation of our dresses, and it was quite delightful to see the contempt and scorn with which the other dogs passed them by. A little shaggy bitch repulsed, with vast indignation, the courtesies of the Abbè and Marquis of the dancing troop. There was in this something more than instinct. The dog, that good and excellent creature, does he follow the movement of instinct merely when he remains faithful to an attachment of which we are not worthy? when he follows alone the property of a master, who would have killed him if he had broken a paw in his service, in order to be relieved from the expense of keeping him in his infirmity?—when he dies to defend him?—when he dies even because he will not survive him, as did Hircanus, the dog of Lysimachus, who expired on his master's hearse? It will perhaps be said, that these qualities of the heart are compatable with those of instinct, but are not the results of intellect and the calculations of reason. How then are we to estimate the mental combinations of that dog, who had argued, that by throwing stones into a vase which contained a little oil, he should make the liquor rise to the borders of the vessel? What shall we say of that other dog, who having lost his master, and coming to three cross roads, ascertaining that he had not passed by two of them, immediately chose the third, calculating that if he did not pass by this nor by that, he must have gone by the other? What shall we say of the malice of Thales' mule, who waded into the water in order to dissolve the sack of salt which he was transporting? I know that Thales, in punishment, loaded him afterwards with sponges; but the whole merit of the philosopher was that of playing tricks with his mule, without having the merit of invention. The ancients, whose ideas we have been so ready to imitate, recognized in many things the superiority of animals; we never knew of animals deifying men, but have often heard of men deifying beasts. The Turks have built hospitals to them; the Romans maintained the geese of the capitol at the public expense; the Agrigentines granted the honour of sepulture to such animals as had been dear to them---to horses, dogs, and useful birds; the Egyptians buried wolves, bears, crocodiles, dogs, and cats, in sacred places, and sometimes embalmed their corpses; Cimon, the Athenian, gave a brilliant sepulture to the horses with which he had three times gained the prize in the Olympic races.

"'Animals are far more temperate in their appetites than men; they gratify their desires according to the laws of nature, without exciting themselves by factious means to a disgraceful intemperance. In what republic, ancient or modern, did there ever reign a more beautiful regularity than amongst the ants? What kingdom is better organized than a hive, from which those high and powerful lords, the drones, are chased away, when they wish more than their share of the honey distilled by the laborious bees? Is it purely instinct which instructs swallows, and other birds of passage, when they ought to change their climates? What architect taught them to build their nests, so as to protect them from the wind and the rain? The beavers, our first masters in architecture have they no other guides than instinct? Had the famous lion of Androcles, and the elephents who waked in the night to repeat their lessons in dancing, no other stimulus than instinct? What web of Cashmeer, what muslin of India, is comparable to the fineness and smoothness of the spider's web? What shipwright ever lanched upon the wave a more beautiful and secure vessel than the halcyon's nest? Animals have nothing but instinct! What power then acts upon them in their sleep, and when they dream, as well as we do? It is not material objects alone which strike their senses, but their imagination must be so disposed as to be able to represent imaginary beings; for, as the most philosophical and ingenious of your writers has observed—the hare which a greyhound fancies in his dreams, is a hare without coat and without bones. Animals have a force of mind not merely equal but very superior to our own: we do not see them so often attacked by madness, and in their sufferings what patient resignation! They never descent to the foolish cowardice of suicide. The lever is the most beautiful discovery of Archimedes, and yet it is known to the ant, who uses a blade of grass to move a heavy burden over any little eminence. Perhaps the whole of Archimedes' merit consist in having taken a lesson from the ant.'"

"My new fellow traveller spoke at much greater length in favour of animals, and when we were toiling through the mountains, I coincided in his eulogy on the mules of the Appenines, who, fortunately, were without the malignity of Thales' beast, as I observed to my friend at the moment we crossed a fordable torrent upon their backs."

We shall close with one or two anecdotes:

Of Marchesi.

"The Italian singers are often filled with the most excessive pride, and I do not always quarrel with them for it. Marchesi gave a remarkable instance of this; he was one of those Italians who opposed the French government, and, during the campaigns in Italy, would never sing before Buonaparte, at that time commander-in-chief. When Napoleon visited Milan, to be crowned with the iron crown, the Milanese offered Marchesi 60,000 francs for his services. He refused in the most contemptuous way, and said that the emperor with all his power should be deprived of the greatest pleasure Italy could afford, that of hearing him sing. Napoleon was weak enough to prohibit Marchesi from ever again appearing on any Italian theatre. At Rome, I was told of Guadagni's answer to a German prince. The prince had won a large sum of money from the singers, and as some dishonesty was inspected, Guadagni's friends advised him not to pay the money. 'No,' answered he, 'I shall pay him; if his highness conducts himself in an unbecoming way, it belongs to me to act the part of a prince.'

Of Buonaparte.

"My host, who was a dealer in *beads*, had a pretty villa at Frascati It was a beautiful day, and immediately after breakfast (*dopo la cicolata,*) I set off in a hired *calessa*. About half way on the road, we passed the equipage of Lucien Buonaparte; his lady was with him in the carriage, and I recollected her very well, having met her in society, when she was the wife of the stock-broker Jauberton. Carlotti told me that he was driving from his new estate, the villa Tusculana, built on the hill above Frascati, and near the ruins of Cicero's country house; it had formerly been a residence of the Jesuits. My guide, in speaking of the manner in which Lucien conducted himself at Rome, told me that he was greatly respected, doing harm to no one, encouraging artists, embellishing his residence, and preserving a republican simplicity of deportment. He visited little, spending his time between his family and his studies. Carlotti, likewise, told me that he had heard from a prelate, who knew Lucien well, that the prince had demanded from Napoleon the throne of Spain, at the time it was given to Joseph; but that the emperor refused him at once, and offered that of Portugal, which Lucien refused in his turn, and that these reciprocal refusals increased the coldness which existed between the two brothers. Carlotti said that he had heard of Lucien's causing himself to be painted as Diocletian in the gardens of Salona, dismissing the ambassadors, who came to beg him to resume the sceptre.

Of the Jews.

"In reading the history of the Jewish nation, one finds it difficult to credit the depth of degradation into which that widely-scattered people has fallen. If in France Napoleon raised them to a participation in civil rights, it was due, not to intention, but to accident. The fact was as follows: Bonaparte, soon after his election as emperor, was present at the performance of the tragedy of *Esther*. Speaking of the performance the next day to Talma, before De Champagny, then Minister of the Interior, he turned to that person, and asked, 'By the bye, what is the actual condition of the Jews? How many are there of them in France at present? Give me a report on the subject.' The report was subsequently made, and the Emperor raised them to a level with Catholics, in respect to civil rights.—*Lit. Gaz.*

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 27TH 1825.

THE COURIER,—MARCH 18.

We have received the *Allgemeine Zeitung* this morning to the 12th instant. It contains the following additional intelligence relative to the late disturbance at Constantinople, and the war between the Turks and Greeks. The avowed object of the Janissaries was to bring about a change in the Government. The state of Turkey, indeed, is sufficiently ominous at the present moment:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 10.

"We have for some time been witnesses of a commotion, which very seriously threatened the life of the Sultan, and filled both Franks and Greeks with alarm. Several Ortas of the Janissaries had been gained over to bring about a change in the Government, and even persons employed about the Sultan's person took part in the plot, so that had not a Janissary betrayed the conspiracy, which had very extensive ramifications, the greatest excesses might have been feared from the discontent which is almost universally prevalent among the Turks. The conspirators are apprehended, and, with the exception of some fugitives, already executed. The event has, however, rather increased than allayed the fermentation. In the Turkish quarters of the city, the people gave vent to the most violent abuse of the Sultan, and clearly manifested their discontent, by illtreating one of his favorites. The Grand Vizier the Aga of the Janissaries, and the Pacha Aga of Bujukdere, exerted themselves incessantly to prevent a general instruction. But as soon as the mutinous Janissaries were appeased the Aga was dismissed, because he had inflamed their minds by too great severity. It seems that the Sultain is endeavouring to pacify the Janissaries. If the situation of the capital is alarming, the accounts from the provinces are, in equal degree, unfavourable. In Greece, the party which had risen against the central Government is entirely suppressed, and the latter is making active preparation for a new campaign. It has purchased for this purpose two frigates and three small ships of war in England, which are expected at Napoli di Romania. On the 3d of this month the Porte received a letter from the very suspicious Omer Vrione, in which he says, he has been compelled by his troops to abandon the military position he had hitherto held, and that he is not in a condition to do any thing for the Porte, because his own soldiers are in a state of mutiny, &c.

"The Porte probably is convinced, that these are all idle excuses. But, under such auspices, what is to be expected from the next campaign? Besides this, the complaints from the Archipelago of Greek cruizers still continue.

"The negociations with M. Von Clausewitz, the Danish Charge D'Affaires, relative to the free navigation of the Black Sea, are said to be again at a stand."

MISCELLANIES,

Charles Bannister, father of John, went one night into a coffee-house, where three surgeons were present. As he entered the room, he said, with apparent concern and feeling, "There has been a dreadful accident at the end of the street!" "Accident! what is it?" said each of the surgeons, reaching their hats and canes. "Why, a gentleman in crossing that terrible place at the end of the street has put out his leg." This was quite enough; a steeple-chase ensued, and, in ten minutes, they all returned breathless. "There is no accident!" "We can't find any one!" "The man has been removed!" burst at once from the disappointed doctors. "Why, probably," said Charles, the "man removed himself." "Oh, that's impossible where a leg was broken." "A leg broken!" returned Bannister, "who heard, but yourselves, any thing of a broken leg? I said, a gentleman in crossing the kennel *has put his leg out*; and how can a man cross a-kennel without!

The Nervous System.—A *Dominie* in one of the parishes of this county had occasion, last week, to go a few miles to a sacrament. For this purpose, he borrowed a horse from one of the farmers in the neighbourhood. The farmer, knowing that the *Dominie* was no horseman, sent him one of his cart-horses, which for many years had not been known to expedite his velocity beyond a walk. When the *Dominie* returned the horse, the farmer asked him if he rode "canny enough?" "Oh yes," replied the instructor of youth, "but he cocked his ears two times, and I was very much agitated!"—*Linlithgow Free Press.*

The Prices.—Four gentlemen of the name of Price, all of very different dimensions, are members of a literary society, are thus distinguished by the other members: the tall one is called *High Price*, the short one, *Low Price*, the fat one. *Full Price*, and the thin one, *Half Price.*

Latour Maubourg lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying, or pretending to cry, in one corner of the room. "None of your hypocritical tears, you idle dog," said his master; "you know you are very glad, for now you will have only one boot to clean instead of two."

During the riots in 1780, a magistrate being asked why he had not called upon the *posse comitatus*, replied, "that he would have done so, but knew not his address."

SUBSIDENCE OF THE BALTIC.

A very singular and interesting fact (says the *Scotsman*) has been ascertained respecting the level of the Baltic. It had been long suspected that the waters of this sea were gradually sinking; but a memoir, published in the Swedish Transaction for 1823, has put the change beyond a doubt. Mr. Buncrona, assisted by some officers of the Swedish Piloting Establishment, has examined the Swedish coast with great care from lat. 56 to 62, and Mr. Halstrom has examined those of the gulf of Bothniah. The results of both inquiries are given in the form of a table; and though, as might have been expected, they are not completly uniform, they correspond sufficiently to place the subsidence of the waters beyond dispute. The Baltic, it is to be observed, has no tides, and is therefore favourably situated for making observations on its level; but with regard to the periods within which the changes observed have taken place, it was of course necessary to rely on records or on oral testimony. At the latitude of 55, where the Baltic unites with the German ocean through the Categat, no change seems to be perceptible. But from latitude 56 to 53 the observations show a mean fall of 1½ foot in 40 years, or 4-10ths of an inch annually, or 3 feet 10 inches in a century. In the Gulf of Bothnia, the results are more uniform, and indicate a mean fall of 4 feet 4 inches in a century, or rather more than half an inch annually. These facts are very remarkable; and as we like to be honest, and give authorities, we think it right to mention, that they are taken from the last number of the Annals of Philosophy. But whence arises this singular change? Is there a similar depression of the level of the sea every where, in consequence of the gradual waste of the waters, occasioned by the rocks, and other solid materials of the globe, imbibing a portion which they never return? This is very improbable; and though the alternations of the tide might render the detection of a small change difficult, one of several feet must assuredly have made itself known. If the phenomenon is entirely local, shall we conclude with Playfair, that an expansive force placed in the interior of the earth, is gradually heaving up the land, while the true level of the waters remains unaltered; and that this local change is part of the grand process by which the present continent rose above the sea. This is the simplest, but not perhaps the most probable solution. Is it not possible that there may be causes, analogous to magnetism; that there may be a positive shifting, for instance, of masses of fluid matter in the interior of the globe, which may change the equilibrium of its parts; and that the waters which obey the law of gravitation, may thus get a determination from one point of its surface to another? Perhaps it may be found that these changes, instead of being constantly progressive, are parts of a great cycle, that they oscillate about a given point, and after a long series of years, regain the position in which they began. Philosophical observers who come 500 years after us, will have data for determining these and many other questions which baffle the powers of science at the present day. In the mean time, it must be confessed, that the Hyperborean sages, who trouble themselves about the future, have strange prospects before them.—The Baltic is very shallow at present, and if its waters continue to sink as they have done, Revel, Abo, Narva, and a hundred other ports will by and by become inland towns; the Gulfs of Bothenia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic itself, will be changed into dry land, and shepherds will tend their flocks, and ploughmen drive their steers, and cities and places rise up, where now the fishes glide and the billows roar. The change will be exactly the reverse of that describe by Ovid—

> One climbs a cliff; one in his boat is borne,
> And ploughs above, where late he sowed his corn.
> Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row;
> And drop their anchor on the meads below.
> And where of late the kids had cropt the grass,
> The monsters of the deep now take their place!
> Insulting Nereids o'er the cities ride,
> And wondering dolphins through the palace glide.

STEAM ENGINES IN RUSSIA.—It is not generally known that the Emperor of Russia has ordered from Paris two Steam Engines of eighty-horse power, which are to be employed in the powder manufactories at Moscow. The Emperor is said also to have it in contemplation to explore the lately discovered mines in the interior of his kingdom by means of this stupendous production of human science. In the course of another year. it is more than probable that a Steam Engine Manufactory of considerable extent will be established in St. Petersburgh, as an enterprising Englishman, named Munro, has lately had several conferences with the Russian Ministry on the subject. The advantages of such an establishment to the Russian Empire would be very great, and there cannot be a doubt of the facilities which would attend it—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

The Examiner Jan. 25.

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Bombay Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Wednesday, 27th July, 1825.

After our paper had been sent to the Press, we were favored with the following information of high importance, which had been received via Ceylon.

The long expected Steam Vessel had been spoken with off that island, and communicated the intelligence of a War betwixt Great Britain and the Continental Powers of Europe being inevitable.—The United States of Amcrica are with England in this contest.——Many of our readers will be gratified to hear, their old friend Lord Exmouth is not yet past taking a share in the fray, and undertakes the command of our Channel Fleet, which, was fitting out on a grand scale, together with another, the destination of which is not known.

A brevet in the Army. and Navy to a greater extent than has been known for years, is said to have appeared in the Gazette. This would induce an inference, that, the information is brought down to a period subsequent to the King's birth-day, the 21st of April.

Sir George Murray was appointed Commander in Chief at Madras, and troops were continuing to embark for India.

The day on which the Enterprise commenced her voyage is not given.

GAZETTE PRESS.